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Tower Views

by Clearway

Careless Eagles of War Needed: Men of Good Will

Dr. Mickey Mouse—D.Sc.

No sooner had Britain proposed a neutral commission to investigate the bombing of non-military objectives in Spain, than nine gray war birds swooped across the French border.

War is like that. Violence by its very nature shatters all the delicate balances between right and wrong in human relations. Once loosed, birds of war veer away from distinctions between combatants and noncombatants. To violence, everyone is an enemy. The sword knows no friends. It is a false reliance.

* * *

Premier Edouard Daladier flies south to meet the crisis. And in far-off China, Japan's war birds score a direct hit on the French-owned Doumer Hospital at Canton.

More than 1,500 persons are reported killed in Canton air raids in a little over a week.

France counters the threat to her Spanish frontier by orders for French airplanes to defend the Pyrenees against all violators. The nine invaders pushed 13 miles into France and wrecked a high tension power line. Their nationality is unknown, but reports trace them to Insurgent Spain.

* * *

¶ **Britain's plan** for "humanizing" aerial warfare is this: To have representatives of the United States, Sweden, and Norway go to Spain and look into the objectives of military bombing.

War from the skies exposes civilian populations more than any prior type of warfare. Even a bomb aimed at a military objective from 10,000 feet in the sky can easily miscarry. To bombers, all crowded centers of population are "open cities" in the older meaning of this term as towns without walls of defense.

* * *

¶ **A bold demand** for Japan to control the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong is made by Motojiro Sugiyama, member of the Japanese House of Peers. He is only an individual Japanese legislator, but he says, after visiting the British colony, that he will urge the Japanese Government to move for dominance in Hong Kong "both militarily and diplomatically."

That would be to "twist the lion's tail" before the Chinese dragon is "in the bag."

* * *

¶ **Germany,** in criticism of Secretary Hull's four-point peace program, says he omits to mention two of the underlying causes of today's wars. Bolshevism is one: Germany blames it for the Spanish and Far Eastern wars. The Treaty of Versailles is the other, blamed for the tension in Czechoslovakia.

If these irritants were removed, the German press declares, "then the ideal co-operation sought by Hull will come of itself."

* * *

¶ **The Treaty of Versailles** has already been removed in its practical curbs on Germany—destroyed by unilateral action of the Third Reich. Germany's bitterness is understandable on this point. The test will come when she has taken everything forbidden by Versailles.

Then how much farther will she seek to go? Unfortunately this question hangs over a Europe of recriminations rather than of understanding sympathies.

* * *

¶ **The United States** washed its hands of Versailles, and so ought to be able to leave that subject to Europe. Mr. Hull's stand on Bolshevism naturally differs from that of Germany. But the harsh reception accorded even to well-intentioned efforts for peace reflects the distance humanity has allowed itself to drift away from the fields where man meets man, and nation meets nation, in mutual confidence and good will.

Is not the universal seeking of those fields the way to peace?

* * *

Secretary of Commerce Roper offers an approach to the solution of international frictions, in his proposal for a world conference on the equitable distribution of basic raw materials.

Of conferences there have been many. Undoubtedly Mr. Roper has pointed to the most pressing single problem now dividing nations. Yet the history of the last two decades shows that only a change of heart among the nations could grace a raw materials conference with tangible benefits.

* * *

¶ **Mickey Mouse,** that great ambassador of international good will (despite a few misunderstandings of his wit, as in Yugoslavia recently), is now a Doctor of Science in the person of Walt Disney. The University of Southern California conferred the honorary degree "in recognition of distinguished achievements in cinematography."

* * *

¶ **And the world** is by no means lacking in encouraging news, even though humanity still gropes uncertainly toward lasting peace:

Geneva welcomes Mr. Hull's peace talk, and the election of John G. Winant to the Directorship of the International Labor Office, as evidences of American trends toward more co-operation in world affairs.

An aviation device, after ten years of research, promises to make landings at airports safe in all weathers.

French Planes at Frontier; British Ask Bomb Inquiry

London Wants Neutrals to Report on Bombing of Spanish Civilians

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—The State Department, an official said today, is considering Great Britain's invitation to take part in an international investigation of the bombings in Spain. The invitation was presented by Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British Ambassador.

It was said that the United States' attitude could not yet be stated and that no reply has so far been drafted.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 6—The British Government has approached Norway, Sweden, and the United States with a view to the formation of a small neutral commission to investigate complaints against the bombing of nonmilitary objectives in Spain, as proposed by Mr. R. A. Butler, Parliamentary Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons last week, it is learned here.

Meanwhile Mr. John Hurleston Leche, British Minister at Barcelona, has been to Granollers, one of the towns which has been subjected to this form of "warfare," to make a personal investigation as to whether the Loyalists are correct in stating that there is no military objective there. His report is expected to reach London almost immediately.

Angriff Criticizes England

The British proposal for a neutral commission is understood to have been accepted by the Loyalists, but to have met with considerable disapproval in Burgos, Berlin, and Rome. In Berlin, the Angriff, Na-

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Unidentified Planes Raid French Territory 13 Miles Over Border

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 6—French airplanes have been ordered to defend the Pyrenees frontier, following a second "air raid" on French territory in 10 days. Nine planes of unknown nationality from Spain dropped bombs more than 13 miles from the border yesterday, wrecking an important French high tension power line.

Premier Edouard Daladier, who was at Lyons, immediately issued orders to French aviation units to "pursue all planes, whatever their nationality, menacing French territory in the Pyrenees region.

[Premier Daladier, according to the Associated Press, left by plane for the French-Spanish frontier, accompanied by Gen. Jules Decamp, chief of his military staff. His aides said he would make a personal investigation at the scene of yesterday's bombing.]

Defense of Liberty

The French riposte is believed here to presage a firmer French policy in regard to Spain in confirmation of M. Daladier's vigorous declaration made at Lyons yesterday. Passages of his speech emphasized in the press today—considered "very significant and timely" in Paris diplomatic circles—declared:

"In a world too often swayed by violence, France is one of the last refugees of the old notion of liberty and human dignity of which civilization is founded.

"France won't yield to the kind of vertigo that upsets all established values . . . it won't permit brute

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

Testimony to Labor Board Ruled Valid in Harlan Trial

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ky., June 6—The fourth week of the Harlan labor trial opened here this morning with a major victory for the Government prosecution in the form of a technical ruling by Judge H. Church Ford which opens the gates for admission in this trial of significant admissions made by several of the key defendants in previous hearings before the National Labor Relations Board.

Injection of the testimony into this criminal trial, at which 22 of Harlan County's coal operators and 22 of their hired Deputy Sheriffs face possible 10-year jail sentences for criminal conspiracy to deny Constitutional rights to other citizens, was strenuously opposed by Defense Counsel. The matter was argued before Judge Ford in absence of the jury last Monday night. This morning copies of the Judge's ruling over which he spent an entire week here lay on the press table and carried at the end the significant word, "overruled." This means that Judge Ford has decided that no infringement of the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States was involved in the Prosecution proposal to inject into this case evidence gathered by an independent commission which has the power to force witnesses to testify.

In reaching this decision the Judge, in the opinion of attorneys observing the proceedings, accepted the risk that a decision by this court adverse to the defendants could be taken to the Supreme Court on this point alone. The ruling establishes a new precedent in criminal jurisprudence in the United States.

With this legal point resolved in favor of the prosecution, the Government is looking forward to another "trial within a trial" which will take place tonight when opposing counsel will again, in the absence of the jury, argue before the judge a motion by defense to prevent G-Men assistants on the Government staff here from interfering in the future with home activities of defendants.

They seek also the jailings for "contempt of court" of J. M. O'Leary, Federal Bureau of Investigation agent, who last week end arrested two defendants and a third person for allegedly seeking to obtain perjury alibis for defendants whom the Government will attempt to implicate in the murder of 19-year-old Bennett Musick, son of a labor organizer in Harlan County.

The fourth week also promises the most sensational evidence yet produced in this trial into Judge Ford's Court. Having in the past weeks

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Mother Church Hears Call For World Peace

Earnest Thought Imbued With Christian Ideals Called Nations' Need

Readers Named

National greatness and world peace can be achieved only by reliance upon the spiritual and moral qualities of individuals, not by reliance upon force or expedience—this was the theme which featured the statement from The Christian Science Board of Directors, read at the annual meeting today of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Several thousand persons from all parts of the world attended.

Thoughtful men and women are recognizing, the statement declared, that "no state can long endure without the spiritual influence of the Christian churches." The Directors affirmed it to be the duty of all "to apply what we know to the betterment of world conditions, prayerfully and with love for God and man, and to do it with the same diligence and consistency which we commonly employ in working out a solution of personal problems."

To this end the Directors' statement also emphasized the need of protecting the civil rights of the people and insuring to them freedom of speech, of the press, and of religious worship.

Reports of Church officers disclosed continued growth of the Christian Science movement, increasingly higher standards for the authorized periodicals, and a larger number of requests than ever before from groups of non-Scientists for representative Christian Scientists to address them.

Officers Announced

Officers of The Mother Church for the ensuing year were announced as follows:

President: Ralph H. Knapp, of Needham, Mass.

Treasurer: Edward L. Ripley, of Brookline, Mass.

Clerk: Ezra W. Palmer, of Marshfield, Mass.

First Reader: Harry C. Browne, of New York City.

Second Reader: Miss Margaret Morrison, of Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Knapp is a son of Ira O. and Flavia Knapp, two of the 12 called upon by Mrs. Eddy to reorganize the Christian Science Church in September, 1892. When a young boy Mr. Knapp and his mother were healed in Christian Science and the entire family became interested. Mr. Knapp has served First Church in Needham, as president, reader and director. He is on the faculty of Mechanic Arts High School in Boston.

Mr. Browne was born in North Adams, Mass., where he received his education in the public schools. After studying law and serving with the Second Massachusetts Infantry during the Cuban Campaign at Santiago, he became interested in the theater, touring the United States and Canada for 25 years as an actor He became interested in Christian Science in 1910, joined The Mother Church in 1916, later joined First Church of Christ, Scientist, Flushing, N. Y., serving as a trustee. He received class instruction in 1919. In 1928 he removed to New York City, where he joined Second Church,

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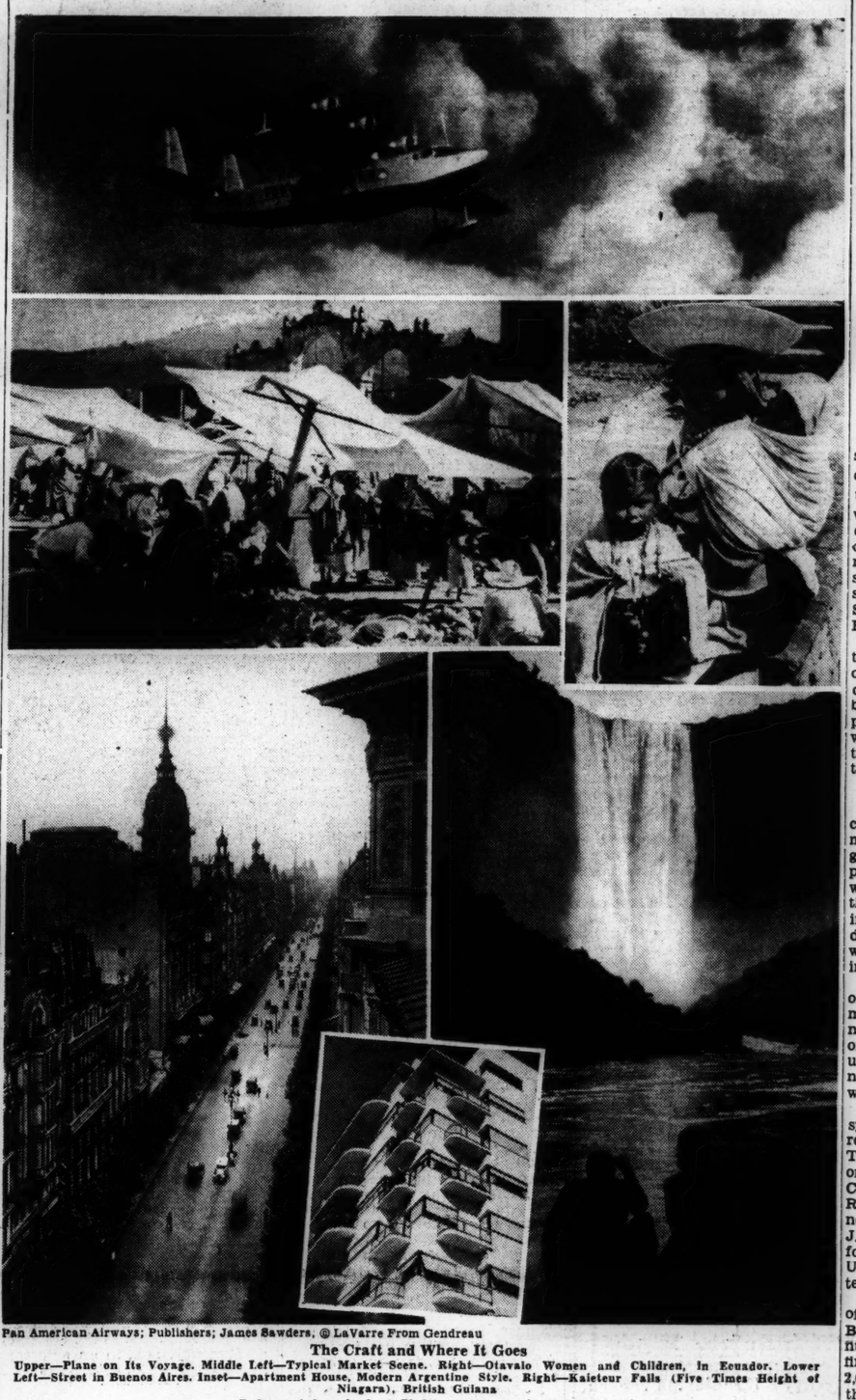
Meet South America



Pan American Airways; Publishers; James Sawders, @ LaVarre From Gendreau

The Craft and Where It Goes

Upper—Plane on Its Voyage. Middle Left—Typical Market Scene. Right—Otavalo Women and Children, in Ecuador. Lower Left—Street in Buenos Aires. Inset—Apartment House, Modern Argentine Style. Right—Kaieteur Falls (Five Times Height of Niagara), British Guiana

Leisure taken in last flight south, No. 1: Page 2

Research Knits World as Unit, Tech Men Hear

Natural Science Benefits All Nations Despite Conditions, Editor Says

Graduation

Nearly 2,000 to Take Part in Activities; Alumni Celebrate Reunions

The internationality of natural science, whereby research is conducted not for the benefit of a particular country but for all the world, was stressed today by Waldemar B. Kaempffert, Science Editor of the New York Times, in the keynote address at Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Alumni Day symposium on "The Influence of Science on the Arts," held in the old Rogers Building on Boylston Street.

Asserting it is impossible to identify the nationality of a discovery or an invention, Mr. Kaempffert declared that the international brotherhood of research scientists proves that the ideal world state in which mankind will put society and the human race above a narrow patriotism is not an absurd dream.

Knitting Nations

"Newton was not primarily concerned with benefiting his countrymen when he formed his laws of gravitation. . . . In Japan at the present, research is being conducted which will redound to the benefit of the Chinese. Even now discoveries in capitalistic countries are freely donated to Communistic Russia, which in turn is imparting to us new information about the stars. . . .

"Does the example of these tens of thousands of research scientists mean nothing?" he asked. "Do they not constitute in themselves a kind of democratic world state with an unwritten constitution which needs no supreme court to construe and which they instinctively obey?"

Other speakers at this morning's symposium included John Mills, Director of Publications of the Bell Tele-Laboratories, Inc., who spoke on "Engineering and Art"; Malcolm Cowley, Literary Editor of the New Republic, whose subject was "Technology and Letters"; and Frederick J. Kiesler, Director of the Laboratory for Design Correlation of Columbia University, whose topic was "Biotechnique Versus Architecture."

Throughout the morning hundreds of Technology alumni arrived in Boston for the Institute's fourth annual alumni reunion and seventy-first graduation ceremonies. Nearly 2,000 are expected to take part in the various activities planned, which will conclude with the graduation exercises in Symphony Hall tomorrow morning.

This year's reunion centers around the soon-to-be-demolished Rogers Building, the Institute's original unit, built in 1865 and named for Founder William Barton Rogers. The building since 1916 has housed the School of Architecture, which will soon be moved to the new building now under construction across the Charles River in Cambridge.

Class Day Exercises

Early this afternoon, alumni joined seniors in outdoor Class Day exercises in Lowell Court in Cambridge. William G. Bessler '38, Chairman of the Board of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, made the address for the 50-year class, and Laurence C. Hart spoke for the class of 1913, which began celebration of its twenty-fifth reunion yesterday.

As this edition went to press, ceremonies were about to begin for the dedication of the Institute's new building on Massachusetts Avenue. Exercises include an address by Harry J. Carlson, life member of the Corporation and Associate Architect of the new building with Welles Bosworth, who designed this unit as well as the main group of Technology Buildings.

Other ceremonies this afternoon will see dedication of the new Davis R. Dewey Library and the Theodore Edward Schwarz Memorial Map Room. The Library was named for Davis R. Dewey, Professor Emeritus, who upon his retirement in 1933 had completed 40 years as head of the Department of Economics and Statistics.

Alumni Day will conclude tonight with a dinner at the Hotel Statler, with Marshall B. Dalton, Retiring President of the Alumni Association, presiding.

Graduation exercises will begin at 11 a. m. Tuesday in Symphony Hall. The Commencement address will be given by Charles D. Maginnis, Boston architect and President of the American Institute of Architects. Following the awarding of degrees, Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Institute, will make an address.

Dr. Compton yesterday gave the baccalaureate address at the service for the Class of 1938, held in Rogers Building.

Economics in the News

China's Tariffs—Through Puppet Governments Japan Fixes Import Duties in Behalf of Dai Nippon—Re-losing Sovereignty

By H. B. E.

No sooner had China won back her sovereignty than she began to lose it. The tariff is the latest example. Ten years ago the United States led the great powers in relinquishing the right to fix China's import duties. Today Japan is grabbing that privilege. For half a year she has exercised customs authority in North China. Now the Japanese-dictated duties have been extended to central China, including Shanghai. Of course, the regulations have been issued by the puppet governments in Peiping and Nanking. But you may be sure that the new arrangements are aimed at opening up the country to Japanese manufacturers and closing it to their western competitors. That is the Japanese idea, I believe, of a Monroe Doctrine for Asia.

It was almost a hundred years ago that China first lost the right to regulate the terms of her economic intercourse with the western world. The instrument was the Treaty of Nanking signed in 1842 after a war with the British. Up till that time she had expressed not the slightest desire for western manufactures. She was not even interested in having the foreigners around, let alone their goods. "Our Celestial Empire," wrote the Emperor Ch'ien Lung, loftily, "possesses all things in prolific abundance, and lacks no product within its own borders. There is therefore no need to import the manufactures of outside barbarians in exchange for our own produce."

A regular autarchist was the great Ch'ien Lung. But in those days the Orient could not hold out against the adventurous western traders. They had knocked at China's door, been rebuffed, fought to get in, and now had imposed a treaty of intercourse upon the Manchu court. Naturally, if they had allowed the Chinese to fix the tariffs, the Emperor would have made them as high as the Great Wall. Accordingly the tariffs were written into the Treaty.

History has been rather harsh in its treatment of this opening up of China. To Britain went the odium of knocking the door down. But all the other countries hurriedly obtained the privilege to do business with China on the same terms. So they were really accessories after the fact. Such a phrase, of course, was not used then. The phrase was most-favored-nation treatment; i. e., all the privileges obtained by Country A must be extended to countries B to Z. America was one of the nations which shared in those privileges without warring or being otherwise disagreeable.

As time went on the prime policy of the nationalistic Chinese became the abolition of these "unequal treaties." Loss of tariff autonomy was outstanding. It made China almost a vassal state. So powerful were the foreigners that, while I was in China, it used to be said that when the British Inspector-General of Chinese Customs sneezed, Chinese bonds fell. Moreover, there was little chance of developing China's modern industries so long as their protection lay at the mercy of the powers. For the tariff powers, naturally, did not wish to see the Chinese turn to the manufacture of imported goods.

China's agitation for tariff autonomy came to the fore, along with other Chinese grievances, at the Washington Conference of 1921. Some relaxation was then provided for. But not till 1928 did the Chinese win complete freedom to levy their own tariffs, in a treaty with America.

That treaty, incidentally, was an example of the isolated manner in which the United States has handled her Far Eastern relations. Of late we have heard a lot about "parallel action" with Great Britain. Some say that, while there cannot be any such diplomacy in Europe it has always been the rule in Asia. Not at all. The tariff treaty flowed from the Washington Conference treaties which provided for co-operative action toward China. The Nine Power Pact, in particular, contained a clause laying down a pledge of full and frank communication. Yet it was not till the day before the signature that the other powers heard of the 1928 treaty. The fact was that, as Prof. A. N. Holcome, in his book "The Chinese Revolution" wrote in 1930. "The Nine Power Treaty is already obsolete on account of the breakdown of the concert of the powers and the abandonment of the old policy of foreign tutelage," though it took the powers eight more years—to be exact, the Brussels Conference last year—to bury the pact.

To return to the effect of the Treaty on China: Just as the other powers hurried to get on the bandwagon of 1842, so they jumped aboard in 1928. Loud were the rejoicings among the Chinese nationalists. At long last China was recapturing her freedom, and pretty soon China would be a sovereign nation in fact, no less than in name. The rejoicings were premature. A setback set in when the Japanese entered Manchuria in 1931, and now China has been robbed of a birthright which took her so many years to regain.

Directors Name Members Of Lecture Board

The Christian Science Board of Directors today announced the re-election of 20 former members of the Board of Lectureship and five new members for the ensuing year, George Channing, C.S.B., of San Francisco, Calif.; Miss Lucia C. Coulson, C.S.B., of London, England; Thomas E. Hurley, C.S.B., of Louisville, Ky.; Miss Florence Middaugh, C.S., of Los Angeles, Calif., and Mrs. Elizabeth McArthur Thomson, C.S.B., of St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Channing

Mr. Channing received his education in Providence, Rhode Island, having been graduated from one of its public schools and from Brown University. He studied law at Yale and Boston universities, and became engaged in newspaper work for 10 years, which was interrupted by service as a soldier overseas during the World War. At the close of the war he received healing in Christian Science, and shortly thereafter joined The Mother Church. For two years he was Advertising Representative in San Francisco for The Christian Science Monitor.

He is a member of Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, San Francisco, and has served as its First Reader and President. He received Primary Class instruction in 1926, and entered the public practice of Christian Science healing in the

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Shanghai Settlement Plans for Refugees

By the Associated Press

Shanghai, June 6

International Settlement police today ordered approximately 10,000 Chinese war refugees to evacuate by June 10 the houses and other structures they have occupied on sufferance for many months.

A series of mat-sheds to house the refugees is expected to be completed by that date on the outskirts of the Settlement.

Thus the war victims, most of whom have known only makeshift homes for the past six or eight months, will be permitted to remain in the International Settlement and not be forced to return into the Japanese-occupied parts of Shanghai.

New York Fair Sells $3,000,000 In Exhibit Space

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 6—Whatever depression may exist in normal trade, the New York World's Fair, 1939, apparently has not been affected, for the international exposition during May achieved a new sales record by disposing of $1,086,630 in exhibit space, according to an announcement by Grover A. Whalen, president of the corporation, here today.

Total sales of exhibit space now exceed $3,000,000, or more than the entire amount obtained from this source by the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition, and have produced 50 per cent of the entire exhibit revenue anticipated in the fair corporation's financial forecast 18 months ago, Mr. Whalen said.

The sale of space for exhibits in fair-built buildings is an item entirely separate from the sale of ground for individual structures to be erected by industrial or business organizations for display of their products.

Twenty-one of the fair corporation's own buildings either are nearing completion or are well started, a progress report revealed. Thirty-eight structures are in the course of erection by private exhibitors, in addition to others being built by foreign governments and by various units of the American Government.

Construction of the French Government building was started today, according to M. Garreau-Dombasle, Assistant High Commissioner for French participation in the fair. The New York construction firm of James Stewart and Company, assisted by Geni Civil et Batiments, S. A. of Paris, is expected to complete the structure well in advance of the opening on April 30, 1939.

Judging began today of sculptural decorations for the Federal Government's exhibit building, which will occupy 282,000 square feet of space and cost $940,000, according to Theodore T. Hayes, Executive Assistant Commissioner.

Joneses Again Lead the Way

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 6 (AP)—A crowd gathered Saturday night to peer through the windows while the Nat Joneses turned on their lights, for history was in the making.

Current from the Tennessee Valley Authority's Wilson dam, at Muscle Shoals, transmitted to Memphis via Pickwick dam, surged into the modest bungalow of the Jones family today. They are the first customers of the Memphis Municipal Distribution System, which in turn is the biggest customer of the TVA to date.

Former Representative E. H. Crump, long outspoken in praise of municipal ownership and TVA, was there along with Mayor Watkins Overton, who has signed a 20-year contract for TVA power.

The Joneses have had lights but the switch Mr. Jones turned on substituted TVA rates for existing private charges.

Memphis, the first big city to get TVA power, is charging basic TVA rates plus a 15 per cent surcharge which officials plan to remove when the City system builds sufficient business to pay operating costs and debt service. Charges range from 3 cents down to 0.4 cents per kilowatt hour on a sliding scale based on current consumed.

City officials said 6,000 homes in the Jones' neighborhood will be given TVA power within three months.

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Franco Bans Peace Talks

BURGOS, Spain, June 6 (AP)—The Spanish Insurgent Government published a note June 4 rejecting any mediation in Spain's Civil War.

"In the face of rumors which come from various sides following new maneuvers of the Barcelona (Government Spain) Committee and its clique to obtain a truce in the Spanish conflict, the (Insurgent) Government once more declares it will never accept any solution to put an end to the war, except the unconditional surrender of the enemy," the note said.

Glider Shuns Lake Bath, Returns by Ford Instead

DETROIT, June 6 (AP)—Elmer Zook, looking for a place to land his glider when he saw Lake St. Clair ahead, picked the expansive lawn of a large estate. The owner hurried over to question the young man about his unceremonious visit, then helped him dismantle his craft. He offered to store it in his garage and give the youth a ride back home.

"Say, who was that guy who helped me?" Mr. Zook asked the man's chauffeur on the way home. "That guy," the driver replied, "is Edsel Ford."

Leisure Taken in Fast Flight South

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Two miles straight up over the shimmering Caribbean, a robot pilot holds our Pan American Clipper steadily on course as rainbows encircle her shadow on the clouds below and a westering sun beckons us on toward South America.

More than 90 per cent of the flying is by robot. There in the center of the instrument board in the control cabin forward, the robot resembles a compass set in a vertical position. Inside, a wheel whirls invisibly. Like a boy's gyro-top, its axis tends to remain in a set position, no matter how the ship moves around it.

The Captain leans forward and changes the compass setting. That is all he does. The great ship of the skies wheels onto her new course. Winds buffet her wings. But before the cabin can be thrown off balance, our robot through valves and tubes moves the ailerons and rudder just enough to regain equilibrium.

On charts and slide rules the Captain and Co-Pilot plot their position. The Flight Engineer tends his four motors. A message is handed forward from the Radio Operator's compartment to the First Officer. Decoded, it reads:

"Tropical showers moving toward Trinidad from the west. Visibility unlimited. Ceiling 4,000 feet. Wind 30 miles per hour west by northwest."

The world of everyday seems remote here aloft, but Miami is watching our flight and flashing weather reports. Radio stations on the islands and down the coast of South America prepare our way.

Inside the luxurious cabin with its compartments for 32 passengers, only the thrill of flight through ethereal loveliness reminds us that we are not in a club room on terra firma, or at least on an ocean liner in a calm sea. Air travel can be rough, but this Caribbean flight proceeds with the measured beat of power that holds the floor beneath our feet almost as solid as Beacon Street in Boston.

Each passenger approaches South America with his own thoughts. The business executive who has made the trip dozens of times scarcely glances up from his book. The Royal Air Force Pilot admits with a laugh on himself that he is "taking a sailor's holiday," flying around the Caribbean.

Soon he goes aft with his companion, the English nobleman. They stretch out for a snooze under blue blankets, toes up, and pleasant dreams inscribed on their tranquil brows.

It happens to be a shipload of men—Americans on business, a few assorted tourists, British colonials, and several Latin Americans.

Nearly two days ago the first rush of foaming salt water past the portholes sent us soaring into this realm of blue magnitudes. My first day of flight over the Caribbean awakened anew all the enjoyments of travel. For some years I had come to look on travel largely as a means to an end. Too often I had delighted in settling down again, putting away the luggage, and luxuriating in collar buttons in a certain red leather box in the same corner of a bureau drawer.

Caribbean Skies

Even flying has lost its original novelty for me. But Blue Caribbean the morning after leaving Boston's wintry weather early in January—that is different.

Cuba (the Cubans pronounce it Coo-ba), slips past. Then Haiti and the Dominican Republic. A four-course dinner, served aloft on an immaculate tablecloth, is hot and appetizing.

We slope down to ports of the day, realizing our speed as palms and mud huts rush past and we glide over garden-plantations onto the harbors of exotic cities.

Aloft again, our shadow follows 11,000 feet below. It is a mere pencilled body on the sea, with a hint of wings like legs of a scooter-bug on a pond. Then the miracle of rainbows formed by the refraction of light around the ship's metal hull kindles, dilates, catches on solid cloud, and feathers into iridescent mist. Once it forms a perfect quadrant rainbow between the shadow of the fuselage and one wing.

For two days the rainbows follow us, past San Juan, Puerto Rico, where we spend the first night, and to the Virgin Islands, a toy archipelago as we look back on them, irregular emeralds set in the turquoise sea.

Then British Antigua; French Guadeloupe; coral atolls pricking the sea with brilliance; indigo depths and light jade shallows on the ocean floor. Great ships are barely discernible on the sea as reminders that there is a world other than this phantasy of flight.

The islands become mountainous as we approach South America. There is the birthplace of Napoleon's Beatrice—Martinique with the volcano Pelee rising sheer. White-caps on the sea show heavy winds, but from this height they blow imperceptibly across a spread of blue flecked as with candle-wick tufts. The last lace of white surf shimmers along an island shore, and we are sloping down toward Trinidad, our aerial gateway to South America.

Down at Sunset

A tropical shower trails silver threads across the sea, hiding the sun that glints through as it settles over the southern continent. Trinidad's rain-blown hills lead on the west to our first sight of South America—a long finger of Venezuela pointing toward the island of Trinidad across a narrow entrance called the Dragon's Mouths.

All the navies of the world could ride at anchor in this natural harbor. Our flying Clipper settles like a gull at sunset.

South America in the morning! All the impressions gathered from reading and conversation throng our thoughts as we hurry up the long wharf in Pan American's own seaport at Trinidad. How many of the impressions will prove too highly colored, or not brilliant enough?

Three thousand five hundred miles, from mid-winter to mid-summer, in 26 hours of leisurely flying time! This is not incredible any more, but it is very satisfying to experience.

Perfumed air floats through the open windows. Thoughts of jungles and the Andes, of crimson and indigo cloaks thrown carelessly over the shoulders of Otavalo Indians, of glaciers and Chilean lakes, of dug-out river boats, of llamas—and in the night a bird of Trinidad breathes muted melodies, winging into moonlight above the whispering palms.

Meet South America

Take wing with a Monitor writer for 20,000 miles across the blue Caribbean, into Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, across the Andes, to the Chilean lakes, through Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and home by way of Central America and Mexico.

South America, with its rich historic traditions, its refined but too little known cultures, its varied peoples, distinctive nations, wealth of scenery, and natural resources not yet fully explored, increasingly commands the world's spotlight. It is a continent of the future, coming into its own.

Travel 4,000 miles with Mr. Sharp by rail, boat, and automobile, in addition to the 20,000 miles of flying. In 12 previous articles he wrote on Latin America's world relations. This is the first of six daily articles on cultural impressions of the trip.

The Camera Views the News

© International

Supreme Court Justices Attend Wedding

Associate Justice Hugo L. Black (left) and Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes are shown with the Rev. Samuel M. Shoemaker, Jr., of New York at the luncheon following the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter of Associate Justice and Mrs. Owen J. Roberts, to Charles Alfred Hamilton of New York, son of Mrs. Florence Wildes Hamilton. The ceremony was performed at the Roberts estate, Bryncoed Farm, at Kimberton, Pa.

Wide World

Alfalfanists Gather in Maryland

United States Senator Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island came to the outing of the Alfalfa Club at Frederick, Md., in an autogiro flown by Johnny Miller (right). The outing was on the estate of John Himes, first vice-president of the Club. Later Senator Green helped other notables, including Vice-President Garner, harvest a quarter acre of alfalfa, which was grown especially for the occasion.

Distinguished Crew Harvests Alfalfa

FREDERICK, Md., June 6 (AP)—An exclusive quarter acre of alfalfa, grown especially for the occasion, was harvested Saturday by a crew of farm hands which included Vice-President Garner, a dozen Congressmen, an Admiral, a General and about 500 others.

The harvesting was the star event of the Alfalfa Club annual outing on the estate of John Himes, Washington realtor. It was preceded by a mass oath taking by the members arrayed in grotesque masks:

"I pledge myself to put aside all cares today, state and personal, and to be a boy again."

A circus hired by Mr. Himes was lost en route and the gentleman farmers provided their own antics.

Englishman Serves Australians in N. Y.

CANBERRA, Australia (CP)—Announcement that Lewis Richard Macgregor, Australian Trade Commissioner at Toronto since 1930, will be placed in charge of the Australian Trade Commission at New York was made by Prime Minister Joseph Lyons.

Mr. Macgregor is an Englishman, who migrated to Western Australia and became one of the most prominent Government trade experts of the Commonwealth.

In New York he will continue to have jurisdiction over Australian trade matters in Canada, it was said, but the Toronto office will be continued. Rupert Ellen, Mr. Macgregor's assistant at Toronto, will be in charge of that office.

Pictorial Journalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—In recognition of the growing importance of pictures in journalism, Dr. Chilton R. Bush, executive head of the Stanford Division of Journalism, recently appointed Horace Bristol, Pacific Coast photographer for Life and Time magazines, as lecturer in journalism to give a course in Pictorial Journalism for the 1938 autumn quarter. Enrollment in his course will be limited to 15.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Wide World

Landon's Daughter Graduates

Miss Peggy Anne Landon, daughter of Alfred M. Landon, Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1936, is a member of this year's graduating class at the University of Kansas, at Lawrence. She is shown with Dr. E. H. Lindley, Chancellor of the University.

Berlin Press Criticizes Hull

BERLIN, June 6 (AP)—The Berliner Börsen-Zeitung, which often voices the views of the German Foreign office, on June 4 accused Secretary of State Cordell Hull of "putting the cart before the horse" in presenting his "theoretical" program of international co-operation.

Commenting on the four-point program proposed by Secretary Hull before the Bar Association of Tennessee, the newspaper said:

"Unfortunately Hull has forgotten to mention some of the factors which have blocked accomplishment of this ideal situation; for example, Bolshevism whose world revolutionary plans are the final cause for the flowing of blood in Spain and the Far East, and further, the Versailles Treaty whose fateful after-effects hindered, as before, genuine, harmonious co-operation between peoples."

Citing suppression of Sudeten Germans and other minorities in Czechoslovakia as a "small example" of the effects of the Versailles Treaty, the paper added:

"If the unbearable circumstances created by an impossible treaty are once eliminated then the ideal co-operation sought by Hull will come of itself."

The Lokal-Anzeiger said the only possible answer to the proposals was that "there is no tension, no conflict, and also no problem which from the German point of view cannot be solved objectively."

"The question arises," the paper said, "whether Hull offered a practical possibility for promoting peace. Every concern of the United States with the European problem is welcome, but only if it results from objective knowledge of all the problems and with the elimination of the entire agitating propaganda of the last month."

Volcano Spouts Again; Inactive for 10 Years

MANILA, June 6 (AP)—Inactive for 10 years, the Mayon volcano, which more than a century and a quarter ago buried an entire village in Lava, again is spouting flame, smoke, and molten rock.

Weather observers said lava was rolling down the sides of the mountain and that about every four hours columns of flames, smoke and rock were hurled high in the air. Slight earthquakes accompanied each eruption.

Some residents of towns near the base of the 7,916-foot peak were leaving their homes but there was no panic.

Californian Temblor

EL CENTRO, Calif., June 6 (AP)—A slight earthquake was felt in Imperial Valley at 4:35 a. m., today, the fourth in a series that began late yesterday. No damage was reported.

Times Square, East Side, And 'Village' Win Praise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 6—Strangers frequently say of New York City that "it's a nice place to visit, but I wouldn't want to live there." The City's children, however, have a more friendly attitude, according to the 5,000 who just finished competing in the second annual prize essay contest of the Grand Street Boys' Association.

The subject was "The Part of New York I Like Best," and Times Square, Greenwich Village, and the East Side slums shared honors with the youthful journalists when the three winners were announced over the Municipal Radio Network.

"My favorite New York is called cheap, shoddy, artificial," wrote Rita Osband, who won the first prize of $25 for her glorification of Times Square. "It may be true. It is artificial, because people pretend. It is shoddy, because people are poor. It is cheap, because people have yet to learn how to live."

Miss Osband, who is the daughter of a Brazilian father and a Russian mother, was born 15 years ago in Manhattan, lived in the Bronx, and now resides in Brooklyn where she attends Abraham Lincoln High School. To her there is beauty and drama in the crowds and lights of Times Square in spite of its "rowdy fraternity initiations, first nighters, shoeshine boys, wondering out-of-towners and arrogant home-towners."

"Times Square belongs to the people of New York," she wrote. "They have made it the nucleus of a city strange to some, dear to many. It embodies the spirit of fellowship and New Yorkian democracy. Not far removed from Longchamps is the Automat. Glaring defiantly at the aristocratic Metropolitan Opera House is the proletarian 'Pins and Needles.'"

The aspect and society of Greenwich Village appealed so strongly to Muriel Rotunno of New Dorp High School, Staten Island, that the judges awarded her second prize and $15.

"Its narrow, crooked alleys, flanked on either side by brownstones housing the elite of the literary and art world are adjacent to modern chromium and glass-trimmed apartments," Miss Rotunno observed.

The uninitiated might think Manhattan's lower East Side a seething community of discontent, but Leo Schwartz of Seward Park High School found something else there, and received $10 as third prize.

"The East Side has been a good mother to me," he write. "It has held me to its breast and made me a fine upstanding boy who will become a good citizen to my community and country. Mother East Side, I thank you.

"I've lived in it. The dirt in the air, the hullabaloo, the smells and noises all have been part of my life. I've found romance and adventure in it. Love and adventure thrives there."

The Menu Goes Collegiate

AMES, Iowa, June 6 (AP)—"One Elmer!"

"Dry-eyed or crying?"

"Let it bawl."

That, in case you're getting confused, is the way the boys order a hamburger in the campus cafes at Iowa State College.

Students, waiting their way through four years of higher education, seemingly just cannot resist developing their own jargon for calling orders from the dining room to the kitchen. For instance:

An "Elmer" is the student term for hamburger. In the matter of the onion, the boys decided "dry-eyed" would designate a hamburger without onion; "crying" a 'burger with onion. If the customer doesn't want a pickle, the order ends with "hold the pucker."

But that is only a beginning. Here are a few more phrases commonly heard around the cafes:

"Run the concrete"—means a malted milk.

"Chase one"—chicken dinner.

"Chase one through the fence"—chicken sandwich.

"Make it roar"—tenderloin sandwich.

"Deep sea diver"—wieners and kraut.

"Blood and thunder"—a rare steak.

If a customer rattles a glass impatiently, the waiter calls, "One man on fire."

And what do the cooks think about all that?

They are finding it hard to keep up with the changing trend. One mourned:

"Here it's all the time double talk and screwball chatter."

World Relations Institutes Planned

PHILADELPHIA, June 6 (AP)—Institutes of International Relations will be held this summer at 11 colleges throughout the nation by the American Friends Service Committee—central Quaker organization—and the Council for Social Action of the Congregational Church.

The purpose of the meetings is to further world peace.

The institutes and their dates include: Lincoln University, Lincoln, Pa., June 18-30; Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., June 21-July 1; Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., June 28-July 8.

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Slovak Demand for Autonomy Repudiated by Premier Hodza

BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia, June 6 (AP)—In a vigorous speech, cheered by a great crowd, Premier Milan Hodza today repudiated the claim of the Roman Catholic priest, the Rev. Andreas Hlinka, and his Slovakian autonomist followers, declaring them unable to speak in the name of this Republic's Slovakian minority.

"They can speak only for their party," declared the Premier, himself a Slovak, "and your presence here"—waving his arm toward the cheering crowd—"is the best answer to what they said here yesterday.

"We of the Republic declare to the world that we are carrying on. . . we are solid and unshakeable as a rock. We will not permit anyone to destroy our Republic."

Dr. Hodza threw the whole weight of his influence into efforts to solve the vexing problems arising from the demands of the Rev. Mr. Hlinka's group for Slovakian autonomy, another disruptive factor added to the autonomy agitations carried on by Germanic, Polish, and Hungarian minorities.

The Premier arrived amid echoes of a demonstration yesterday by the Hlinka Party, seeking to answer the autonomists' display by a more powerful one for Czechoslovak unity.

Dr. Hodza spoke with great earnestness. There was dignity and assurance in his tones and determination in every gesture.

Pledges Loyalty

"You and I have been loyal to each other until now," the Premier told his hearers, "and we will continue to be loyal forever.

"It is true that black clouds hang over the Republic today. You have gathered here at a time when we must ask ourselves whether we are capable of maintaining our independence."

Here he was interrupted by shouts of "We are! We are!"

"There were moments," the Premier continued, "when it was doubtful whether we could maintain order within our boundaries—whether we could show ourselves worthy of our independence. We are a calm people, but when the moment comes we can show that we fear nothing and nobody."

How seriously Prague regards the situation was indicated by the fact that Dr. Hodza found it necessary to interrupt his program of conversations with other minority groups—such as the Sudeten Germans, Hungarians and Poles—to clarify, first of all, relations between the Czechs and Slovaks.

Until now Government spokesmen repeatedly have emphasized that the problem of satisfying other demands for national minorities had nothing to do with Czech-Slovak relations, which have been harmonious.

The Hlinka movement, they said represented only an extremely small group of discontented Slovaks.

Now, however, Slovak insistence on autonomy rises as an issue while the Prague Government is facing the demands of others of its people, particularly the Sudeten Germans, and the necessity of drafting a nationalities statute to satisfy diverse minority ambitions.

Hlinka Proposals

At yesterday's demonstration the Rev. Mr. Hlinka, wearing clerical attire, read a proposed law which would give the Slovaks:

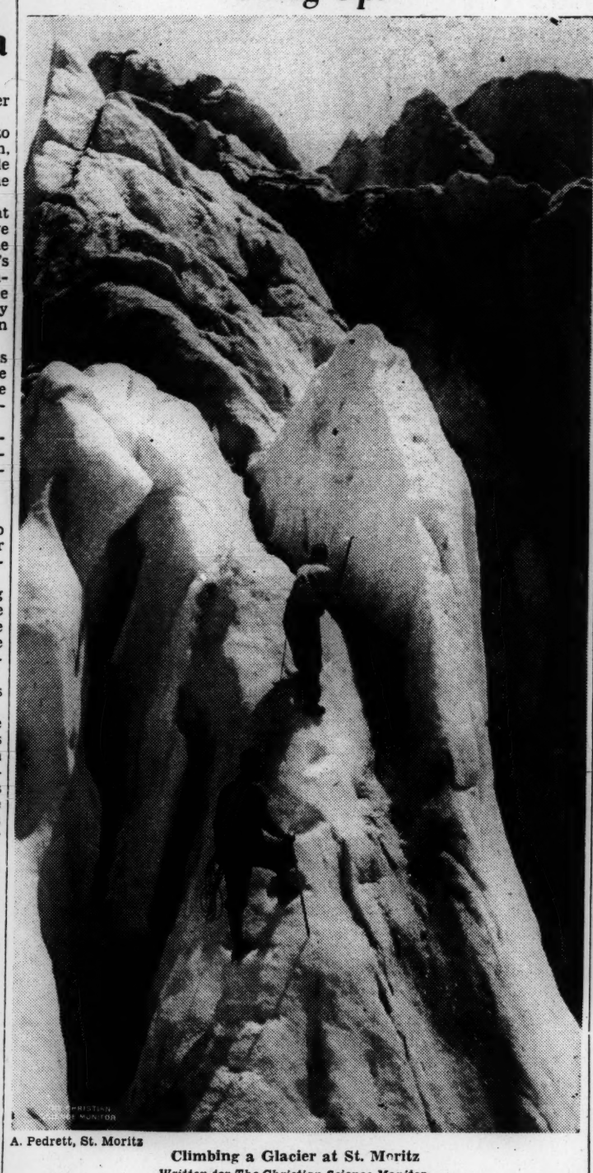
1. Autonomy in their area;
2. Official status for the Slovak laguage in schools in Slovak districts;
3. National Slovak citizenship in Slovak territory with which citizenship in the Republic would be acquired automatically;
4. Self-government with rights to choose their own national administration and legislate on internal matters, including citizenship, emigration, shipping, air travel, posts, taxes, customs duties, State monopolies, and State industries; and
5. Power over all other questions, including foreign relations and finance, by the reservation that all laws passed by the Czechoslovak Parliament must be approved by a majority of Slovak deputies.

An American Slovak delegation took part in the demonstration.

The Rev. Mr. Hlinka referred repeatedly to the American visitors and to American democracy.

After the rally the Rev. Mr. Hlinka said Czechoslovakia's mutual assistance pact with Soviet Russia must be cancelled. He also declared Slovaks, when they obtain autonomy, would curb Jewish influence in the nation by a law limiting the percentage of Jews in professions and trades.

Going Up!



A. Pedrett, St. Moritz

Climbing a Glacier at St. Moritz

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How high is a mountain? Now that, m'sieur, is something to which there is no answer in the guide books. The almanac? The Whitackers? Ah, they will give you statistics. But statistics—figures, m'sieur, can not tell you how far it is up!

There is, for instance, the Zugspitze that looks down on the German and Austrian frontier. With the cog railway that bores its way up through the heart of stone which is that mountain, the height—that, m'sieur, is a matter, not of distance but of a little time, of incandescent lights in the darkness and of the taint of machine and modernity.

But here at St. Moritz, with an ice pick, with steel-shod boots, with a rope and an alpinestock, the height of a mountain becomes another matter. It is of the pinkness that comes with the dawn, of the freshness of summer flowers that poke their blossoms through the snow. It is of the breezes whistle through the rock chimneys and of the ice that must be conquered with steps, cut carefully one at a time, that the height of a mountain is made.

What, after all, is the meaning of a few figures, end to end, as if that could explain the rapture of the view that becomes yours after a day of upward toil?

How high is the mountain? The answer, m'sieur, is in how you climb it . . . and the answer is always in a single word: "Up!"

Davies Talks With Stalin

MOSCOW, June 6 (AP)—United States Ambassador Joseph E. Davies maintained a diplomatic silence today after his two-hour talk on world affairs with Joseph Stalin.

Mr. Stalin, Secretary General of the Communist Party but with no official title in Soviet Russia's Government, disclosed the interview in a rare communique. But he, too, was careful to avoid making public any details.

Pravda, the Communist Party paper, however, prominently published on its first page Mr. Stalin's brief announcement of his meeting yesterday with Mr. Davies, the first occasion for such a communique as far as diplomats could remember. It merely said:

"On June 5 United States Ambassador Davies was received by Comrade Molotoff with Comrade Stalin present. The conversation lasted two hours."

Mr. Davies, who is to leave Friday to take his new post as Ambassador to Belgium and Minister to Luxembourg, had gone to the Kremlin alone to say the customary farewell to Vyacheslaff Molotoff, President of the Council of People's Commissars.

"During my visit to Mr. Molotoff's office," he said later, "Mr. Stalin joined our discussion which lasted two hours.

"I am very glad to have had the opportunity of meeting him. . . . We had a most interesting talk covering the broad field of general world affairs."

Mr. Davies and his predecessor in Moscow, William C. Bullitt, now Ambassador to Paris, are the only diplomats known to have seen Mr. Stalin without being accompanied by visiting foreign ministers. Mr. Davies was the only foreigner known to have talked with the Communist leader in more than a year.

Steel Trade Seeks End to Pollution

PITTSBURGH, June 6 (AP)—Applied science tackled the perplexing problem of stream pollution by steel mills today with the backing of the $5,000,000,000 steel industry itself.

The Mellon Institute of Industrial Research launched the study at the request of the American Iron and Steel Institute, representing 90 per cent of the nation's steel producers.

Wastes from the mills destroy thousands of fish annually, make streams unfit for swimming, and increase the costs of filtration for drinking and commercial purposes. Some states have adopted anti-pollution laws, but many of the principal industries are exempt until practical methods of treating the waste have been devised.

The Institute's experiments, incorporating new ideas for attacking the problem, will be applied first on a small scale and then, as justified, to mills throughout the nation.

One phase of the research will be the purification and treatment of waste "liquor" from steel mills with the aim of "recovering chemical salts from which useful products can be made economically." Waste liquors include those from the "pickling" processes of the iron and steel mills by which the metals are treated with sulphuric acid to remove oxides prior to tinplating and galvanizing.

"There is also the probability of new employment coming from the application of new processes, manufacture of novel products and creation of new processes," a Mellon Institute executive said. He declared the work would benefit other industries, citing the problem of the bituminous coal fields in disposing of mine waste water containing iron sulphate and sulphuric acid.

Richard I Oxford Bounty

In the reign of Richard I scholars were maintained at Oxford by royal bounty.

Republicans to Emphasize Relief Issues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 6—Republicans eagerly seized the occasion of three separate Senate refusals to prohibit political activity in WPA and PWA, to pin the charge of politics on the Administration's $3,723,000,000 relief-recovery bill, with every prospect that it will be raised as a major issue in the fall election and possibly as far hence as 1940.

In clear-cut and positive form and by roll-call votes which put the names of the individual Senators on record, a bare Administration majority thrice refused to ban political activity in works projects. As Iowa voters went to the polls today in a primary contest featured by the intervention of Harry Hopkins, WPA head, Senator Charles L. McNary, minority leader, cited the Senate action as a national issue.

While this was going on, Mr. Roosevelt's legislative leaders had their customary Monday conference with the President over the legislative situation. This is rapidly approaching a climax, with a strong hope of adjournment late this week if conference agreement can be reached on the wage-hour bill and the recovery-relief bill. The Vice-President, the Speaker, and House Majority Leader Rayburn were at the White House today, but Senate Majority Leader Barkley was absent.

Much Yet to Do

Despite this optimism for quick adjournment dozens of loose ends remained to be finished, and there was a feeling even among Administration supporters that in the haste to dispose of amendments the New Deal may have made a serious mistake in refusing to enact the Hatch, Austin or Burke motions to put a positive ban on politics in works projects.

These votes were all extremely close. The comparatively mild amendment, by Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, forbidding authorities from imposing political pressure on relief workers or recipients was defeated 37 to 40. On Friday Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, proposed an alternate scheme, which was rejected 33 to 35. Finally, Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, moved to reconsider the Hatch proposal, but the mation was this time rejected, 32 to 33.

Rarely have New Deal leaders been so directly put on record in connection with political pressure in the huge works projects and similar relief programs. The Senate's refusal to outlaw politics in relief, declared Senator McNary today makes an immediate issue in the congressional elections.

Implications Cited

"The implication is clear that a portion of these relief funds will be used for political purposes thereby depriving those in need of relief of a free exercise of their opinions," he said.

"There is a tremendous feeling all over the country of positive resentment, and a feeling that the Democrats have said, in effect, that the funds will be used politically. I think the Democrats made a major mistake."

Congress is eager to quit and go home because all seats in the House and one-third of those in the Senate are up for re-election this fall. The "must" bills before adjournment are:

1. Wages and hours, where conferees have so far agreed on a flat 25 cents per hour minimum wage, with the prospect of a 44-hour ceiling on the work week later on;
2. The big recovery and relief appropriation, devoid of any prohibition on political activity which will be sent to conference by the House today; and
3. The final $300,000,000 deficiency appropriation bill.

These are only part of the last-minute Congressional activity, however. A bill setting up a permanent authority for civil aviation is urged by Administration leaders, with another bill for the merchant marine. Also on the desired calendar is authority to set up a special $500,000 commission to investigate monopoly in all phases.

A number of big bills have passed both Houses but are still in conference, for example the Agriculture Department appropriation bill carrying more than $1,000,000,000.

Troopers' Movie For Road Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Husky West Virginia State troopers are actors in a movie that C. C. Tallman, State Police Superintendent, says is designed to show how "absurd" it is to do the wrong thing on the highway.

The full-length picture, partly in color, will be shown to civic clubs, student bodies, and Parent-Teacher societies.

"We believe that one showing of this picture, when it is finished, will do more good than a hundred safety talks," Mr. Tallman said.

The wrong way to drive or walk on the highway will be shown in black and the correct way in color. State troopers in civilian clothes are re-enacting scenes taken from police files of accidents.

Some scenes have required rehearsals for half a day. Completion of the movie is expected within six weeks.

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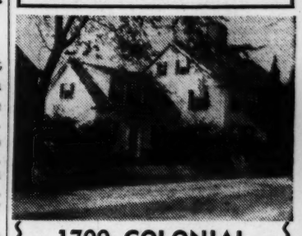

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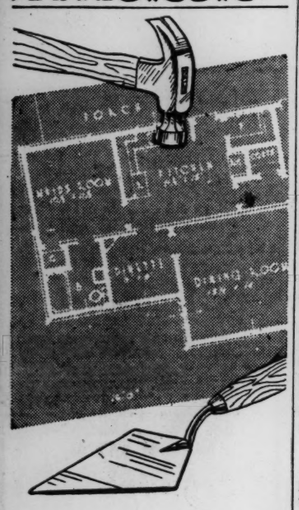

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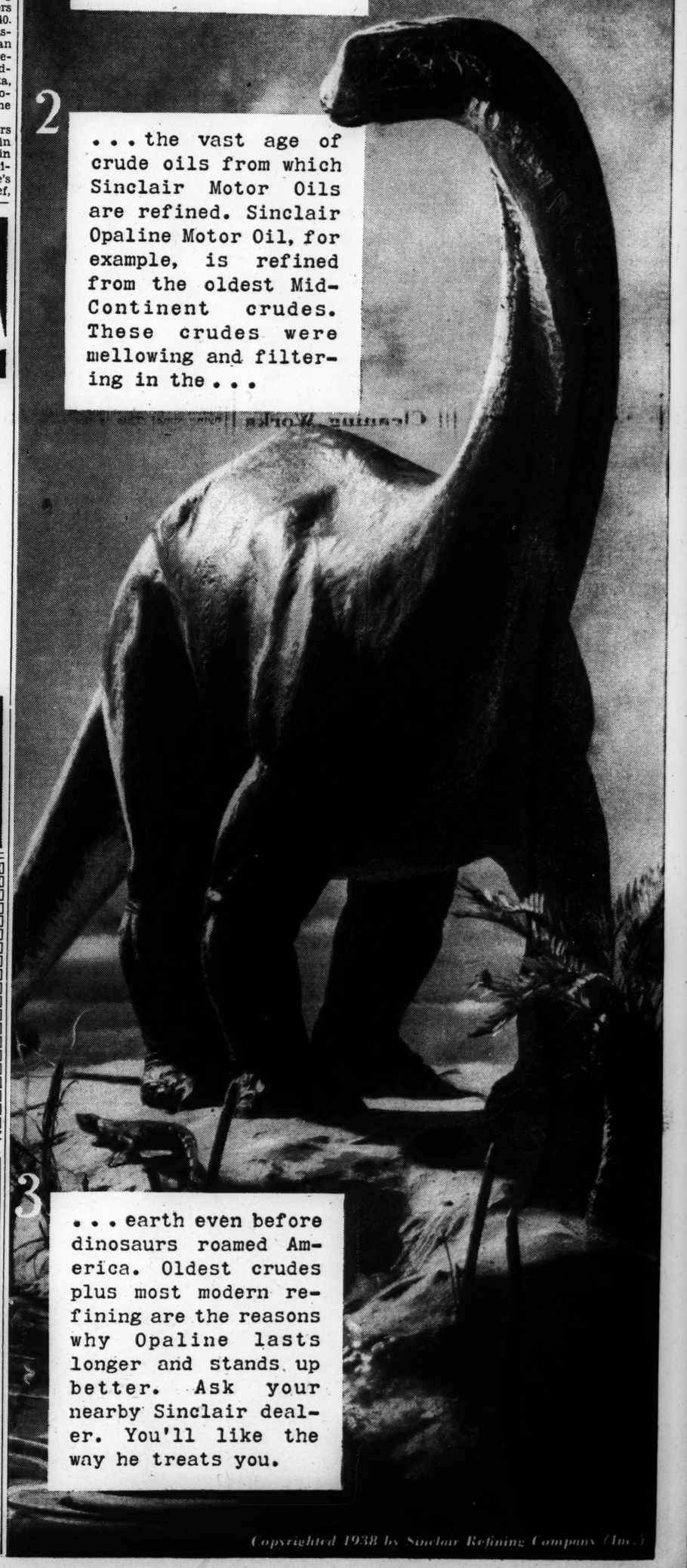

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Rising Cost of Food and Rent Criticized by British Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BATH, England—Cost of living and high rents were the subject of criticism by working-class women at the conference of the Women's Liberal Federation here recently. Twelve speakers described with intimate knowledge the conditions under which many of the poorer people in Britain live.

High rents were cited as one of the chief reasons for the difficulty in making ends meet. Rents in many cases were claimed to be out of all proportion to incomes, with the results that what remains in the weekly pay envelope after the rent has been paid is not enough adequately to feed and clothe the working man and his family.

In some cases, Mrs. Foxton of Manchester said, rents have been raised from 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. The price of butter and other foodstuffs has gone up, and milk is so costly that many working-class women are forced to buy tinned milk even for their babies. The rent of one house, she said, had been raised from 9s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. after a change of tenants. This house has no gas, electricity, or indoor sanitation.

Food Prices Up

The price of necessary foodstuffs, Mrs. Oakes of Grimsby declared, has increased 33 1-3 per cent since the present Government came into power. The spending power of the poorer fishing folk has been reduced to a minimum because of the increase in the price of coal, she added.

"Darlington has many young married people childless or with only one child," Mrs. Miller of that town said. "The small wage earner cannot afford a family. . . . I visited many poorer parts of the town and found poverty and distress beyond description." Some persons, she said, had almost forgotten when they had had a square meal.

High cost of living was also held responsible for the declining birthrate by Miss Belzer, a dress machinist from Whitechapel, London. There are many wives, she declared, who are expected to manage as well on the 30s. "dole" as on a £3 wage. Children, in many instances, are living under starvation conditions, and a great number of healthy married couples will not have children because they are too poor to care for them properly.

Tariff Changes Asked

During the conference a resolution advocating the removal of such taxes and tariffs as raised the cost of living, the transference of rates from buildings and improvement to site values, and the setting up of a Trade Board in each industry where wages fall below the rate of 55s. a week, was carried. In moving the resolution Mrs. Fred Waterhouse of Keighly said that almost 4,000,000 people in Britain endure actual hunger every week, and 10,000,000 have a diet deficient in essentials, chiefly fresh foods and milk.

A resolution urging the Government to take steps to remove or reduce all protective tariffs and other hindrances to the free exchange of goods was moved by Miss Jean Henderson, prospective Liberal candidate for St. Albans. The resolution was carried.

Turning from general hardships to the particular, the conference passed a resolution on women's status, urging the Government to abolish all present inequalities of payments, benefits, and allowances under the national insurance schemes; to pass a bill giving women equal rights with men; and to establish equal pay and opportunities for women throughout Government services.

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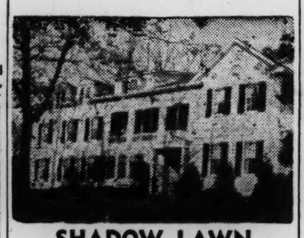
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Scenes on Cooper's Hill in Annual Event
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Hungary's Rome-Berlin Trend Regarded as Snub to Entente

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Evidence of Hungary's alignment with the Rome-Berlin axis—contained in a recent speech before Parliament by Koloman de Kanya, Foreign Minister—has been marked as an indication of Hungary's growing disregard for the Little Entente.

This disregard springs from new currents which have been introduced into the European flux, as indicated by Dr. de Kanya.

Events of the past few months, he pointed out, have shown that efforts to preserve the validity of the peace treaties are a complete failure. Furthermore, he inferred that collectivism—specifically the League and France's system of alliances—has been greatly reduced.

On the other hand, he depicted Germany and Italy as having taken the lead in every instance, thereby gaining many diplomatic victories.

With these changes, and with threatening difficulties in Czechoslovakia, Hungary visions the Rome-Berlin axis as opening a path toward carrying out its own revisionist ambitions. Dr. de Kanya's first step in this direction was to declare that Hungary in the future would deal with the Little Entente states separately—not as a bloc.

At the same time the Little Entente has shown an inclination to readjust its stringent guard over resurgence of Hungarian power, by moves in the direction of meeting some of Hungary's demands.

In the conference of the permanent council of the Little Entente held in Sinaia, Rumania, it was unanimously agreed that negotiations with Hungary should be continued for the purpose of establishing a reign of mutual undertaking in the Danube Basin. In other words, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania would be pleased to conclude an agreement with Hungary that would enable them to co-operate in resisting German aggression. If they all worked together, that would represent a combination of nearly 60,000,000 people, which would be a formidable international force.

However, it is difficult to conclude such an agreement at this late hour—and now Hungary has practically repudiated negotiations, except with the three nations individually.

The Little Entente was formed to frustrate Hungary's revisionist aspirations and during the whole of its existence has been uncompromising on that point. There are more than 3,000,000 Hungarian minorities living in the Little Entente states, and naturally the Hungarian mother country wants to restore them. The Little Entente exists to prevent that. So, Hungary and these states are strongly opposed to each other. All fear Germany's rising power, but signs point at the moment to their mutual enmity being greater than their common fear.

Furthermore, never was revisionist ardor ever keener in Hungary. Many Hungarians are fired with the conviction that Czechoslovakia is about to be partitioned. They believe that along with the Germans, the Hungarians in Czechoslovakia will also receive autonomy, which is thought to be only a step toward complete freedom. In such a mood Hungarian nationalists are not inclined to accept a belated agreement for co-operation with Prague.

There is also another very important point. Hungary has on its own responsibility defied the military clauses of the Treaty of Trianon and set out to re-arm on a grand scale. It is making supreme efforts to create a powerful army and is asking no one's approval. For a long time it negotiated with the Little Entente regarding the right to re-arm, but now has simply taken that right.

So, what can the Little Entente offer Hungary? What concessions can it make to win Hungary's co-operation? The Hungarian Rightists believe they can gain far more by co-operating with "all-powerful Germany" against Czechoslovakia than with Czechoslovakia against "all-powerful Germany." Hungarian nationalists consider the Little Entente bankrupt and are not disposed to negotiate with a bangrupt "debtor." They prefer to participate in the partitioning of the debtor's property.

The Hungarians are convinced that unity no longer exists in the Little Entente. That is the basic reason they plan to deal with each state separately. They would like to come to a cordial understanding with Yugoslavia, to reach a working agreement with Rumania, and to take back their land and people from Czechoslovakia.

Near the end of the World War, when the defeat of Austria-Hungary seemed imminent, Charles I offered the peoples of his empire autonomy, but the Czechs and Yugoslavs rejected it. The offer came too late. Now Budapest has the same attitude toward Prague that Prague then had toward Vienna. Hungary hopes to start doing what the Third Reich has been doing during the last four years.

Cheeses Roll on Cooper's Hill Just as They Did Years Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRDLIP, England, June 6 — They're rolling cheeses in Gloucestershire today just as they have for more than 200 years. But it's more than just a sporting occasion, for the cheese, as it hurtles down steep Cooper's Hill near here, maintains the right of common, just as privategated roads are often closed one day in the year to establish their private ownership.

Somewhere about the year 1800 the people of Witcombe and Brockworth began the sport of cheese rolling and the age-old ceremony is still carried on once a year on Whit Monday. Cooper's Hill is a steep pitch like the roof of a house. The Master of Ceremonies, wearing a white smock and top hat, waves his stick and shouts "Off," whereupon the circular cheese is rolled down, gathering speed as it descends the precipitous slope. As soon as the Master of Ceremonies shouts, the volunteer racers run and tumble down after the cheese and the winner gets it as a prize.

In these days the cheese-rolling ceremony has become a gala day for nearby Cotswold villagers and a program of sport occupies the whole evening. Competitors pay nothing to enter, and no "gate" is taken from the spectators. People come from long distances to swell the throng.

The Master of Ceremonies is Mr. Tom Winds of Witcombe, and his silk hat is decked with ribbon, his weatherbeaten face carrying a smile for everybody. He takes up a commanding position at the top of the slope where the ground drops down almost sheer for 800 feet. Efforts are made to get the crowd back on either side of the course.

On Tom's left are a row of boys and youths waiting to be off to the bottom of the hill and by his side a woman colleague holds the precious cheese bound up in wood. It is a double Gloucester cheese and known as a round doughnut.

Now Tom shouts: "One to be ready, two to be steady, three to be off!" waves his stick and the woman sends off the prize. With the "Off" down the steep hill go half a dozen competitors. One tall fellow, who has been down before, takes the lead and manages to keep upright. The others follow as best they can, some slipping and rolling, getting the full share of the bumps.

The youth who jumped into the lead is soon at the end of the course and the first on the cheese, thus proving that experience is a great help on Cooper's Hill. The second boy receives four shillings, and the third two shillings. After the second race there is an interval for refreshment at the tent on the top of the hill and the crowd wanders about taking up new vantage points.

The third race is soon organized and the tall fellow again secures the lead from some nine others, but this time disaster comes to the prize. The wooden sides burst open and the cheese crumbles into small pieces. However, the winner gathers up what he can, the crowd led by the police sergeant handing him the pieces.

The girls take a hand in the fourth race. They may not have the speed of their brothers but they make up for it with enthusiasm.

And so with another interval and two more races for the boys, making six altogether, the crowd cheers for the last time and Cheese Rolling Day is over for another year.

Submarine Trip To Pole Studied

LENINGRAD, June 16 (AP)—Sir Hubert Wilkins, explorer and flier, arrived here yesterday for a five-day study of Soviet data on the Arctic in preparation for a new attempt to reach the North Pole by submarine.

He said he planned to make the submarine expedition next year.

He was met by Peter P. Shirshoff, Director of the All-Union Arctic Institute here and one of the four men who were landed at the North Pole last year and drifted on the ice for nine months.

Sir Hubert will spend two days here and then go to Moscow.

Polish Fliers End U. S. to Warsaw Hop

WARSAW, June 6 (AP)—Major Waclaw Makowski and four other Polish fliers landed here yesterday, completing a 16,500-mile flight by a roundabout route from California.

A large crowd welcomed them at the airport.

The five, flying a twin-engined Lockheed transport plane, left Los Angeles May 13. They flew to South America and crossed the South Atlantic from Natal, Brazil, to Dakar, French West Africa. The last leg of the trip was from Rome.

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Grants Asked For Schools In Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Provincial educational grants on a sliding scale—ultimately increasing State educational assistance to 50 per cent of the total—are to be requested as the result of a resolution passed at the recent nineteenth annual convention of the Urban School Trustees Association of Ontario.

A world trend to increase Government aid for education was cited by the Association as the reason for the resolution. It was pointed out that, while municipalities carry nearly 88 per cent of the total cost in Ontario, increased Government grants have been received in England, Wales, Scotland, North Ireland, parts of South Africa, Prince Edward Island, most of the United States, France, Germany, and Italy. In New Zealand, it was further shown, the State bears practically the entire cost of education; and in Australia State Governments also meet the entire cost.

A protest was made against the activity of those who would attempt to control the administration of the boards of education, and it was asked that the Government be urged to refrain from passing any legislation that would remove control of educational affairs from duly elected boards of education.

The convention also asked that the Government provide scholarships for needy students in all branches of university training.

H. R. Fuller, Business Administrator of the Toronto Board of Education, suggested that lightening of property taxes by use of income tax for education would undoubtedly hasten recovery in cities.

Prof. Norman McKenzie, Professor of International Law at the University of Toronto, said nothing can safeguard democracy as well as free and full education for all citizens, and that the need today is to fit the education to meet the peculiarities of the individual.

Rather than stressing the individual, the school should be concerned with inculcating a sense of social responsibilities, declared A. E. O'Neill, Principal of Oshawa Collegiate and Vocational School. The school, he maintained, should select a few fundamentals and lay a solid and lasting foundation in these.

Criticism of the examination system was made by Dr. Duncan McArthur, Deputy Minister of Education.

Reich Broadens Drive to Abolish 'Degenerate' Art

BERLIN, June 6 (AP)—A further step to eradicate from Germany what National Socialists regard as "degenerate" art was announced June 3 in a decree published in the official Reichs Gesetzblatt.

The decree provides that privately owned pictures offending the National Socialists, sense of art and exhibited in public museums or galleries may be confiscated without compensation.

Field Marshal Hermann Göring, acting as Premier of Prussia, ordered Prussian officials last Aug. 3 to purge public galleries in that state of all "degenerate" pre-Hitler art.

This was a few weeks after Reichsführer Adolf Hitler opened the "Chamber of Horrors" in Munich showing "awful examples" of painting and sculpture, which was visited by more than 1,000,000 spectators.

He announced at that time his National Socialist regime would eradicate ruthlessly the last vestiges of art reflecting the "Jewish Marxist" influence.

Yesterday's decree, which at present does not apply to Austrian Germany, said confiscations would be carried out "under expert advice and guidance." It expressly stated foreign-owned objects would be exempt.

Aguinaldo's Pension Cut

MANILA, June 4 (AP)—President Quezon signed a bill today cutting from $500 to $50 the monthly pension granted his chief political rival, Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo.

The pension was granted by the Government 18 years ago for "life" to the leader of rebellions against Spain and the United States. The bill liberalized the pension of other rebel veterans.

Forced Labor in India Banned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Action is being taken in two Indian Provinces to put down ancient forms of labor conscription that still survive on a small scale in areas where civilization is backward.

One of these regions is the Central Provinces where the newly constituted local government has passed a bill penalizing what is known as the "begar" system as practiced by certain Indian landlords. The other is in the Madras Presidency where the corresponding authority has issued an executive order directing Government officers "to take all possible measures" to put an end to what is known as "vetti."

"Begar" as practiced in parts of the Central Provinces consists in a landlord's making use of his tenants' services in the fields without payment. In the case of "vetti," which it appears is more rare, the services of the tenant may be similarly impressed for domestic purposes.

Both practices were widely prevalent in pre-British days, and so helpless and overridden by tradition are many of the peasants concerned that efforts hitherto made to root out the practice have been only partially successful.

Dust Storm Hits Japan

OBIHIRO, Japan, June 6 (AP)—A dust storm rivaling those of the United States' so-called dust bowl struck the central part of Japan's Hokkaido Island yesterday. Seventy-five thousand acres of valuable farm land were carpeted by an inch of fine silt, inflicting crop losses estimated between 65 and 80 per cent. Six factories and numerous dwellings were damaged heavily, schools were closed and communications lines were put out of service.

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Tokyo Control of Hong Kong Urged

The News

TOKYO, June 6 (AP)—A demand for Japanese control of the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong voiced by Motojiro Sugiyama, member of Japan's House of Peers, yesterday was reported in Domei, the official Japanese news agency, in dispatches from Nagasaki.

Mr. Sugiyama's flat declaration that "Japan must control Hong Kong" was made as he ended a month's visit to the British Colony, center of Britain's extensive China trade.

He told newspapermen he would urge Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye's newly revamped Cabinet to take measures toward "controlling Hong Kong as quickly as possible both militarily and diplomatically," the news agency said.

Mr. Sugiyama described huge piles of armaments and railway repair machinery he said he saw on the docks of Hong Kong, one of South China's greatest ports.

"Japan's diplomttic negotiations with Britain regarding China have been a long list of successive failures," he declared, adding that now he would advocate "positive steps" to bring the rich British Colony under Japanese sway.

A City in the News

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Increasing Japanese activity in the South China Sea, and the conviction entertained in Tokyo that military supplies reach the Chinese forces through the port of Hong Kong may involve British Far Eastern interests in the present hostilities more closely than did Japan's sudden assault on Shanghai.

Although British interests in the latter port are invaluable, there was no question of British territory being in danger there; Hong Kong, on the other hand, is a British Crown Colony, and any threat to its integrity, real or potention, must be of vital concern to the Empire.

Similar in shape, size, and situation to the Isle of Wight, Hong Kong has been a British possession since 1841, and a Crown Colony since 1843. It was ceded by China in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Nanking, which brought to an end the First Chinese War, a war charged to the high-handed treatment received by British traders at the hands of the Chinese, and by the refusal of the Emperor—the Son of Heaven—to recognize other states as being on the same footing as China.

Peninsula Leased

Britain's possession was, in those days, a desolate island, the interior of which was barren and rocky. The only inhabitants were fishermen and pirates. A further agreement with China, in 1868, gave Britain a small part of the Peninsula of Kowloon, a part of the mainland opposite Hong Kong. Thirty years later the whole of the peninsula was leased by China to Great Britain for 99 years. This agreement expires in 1997.

For the defense of Hong Kong the whole of Kowloon must be in British hands; the original agreement with China provided that joint British and Chinese control should be exercised over the harbor of Hong Kong, and this, coupled with the small area—two and two-third squars miles—of the Kowloon peninsula originally granted to Britain, made the protection of Hong Kong difficult. Now that Kowloon is entirely under British control, there is no risk of enemy action threatening Hong Kong from the mainland opposite the harbor.

The problem of defense is not unimportant for Hong Kong. The strait which divides the island from the mainland, and which varies from a mile to a quarter of a mile in width, has provided the asset of a first rate harbor. Today that harbor is crowded with all types of craft. Liners, tramps, ferry-boats, and sampans lie together in what has become one of the world's most flourishing ports.

Highway to Two Provinces

Hong Kong owes its prosperity not only to its excellent anchorage, but to its fortuitous position at the estuary of the Canton River. The City of Canton, 90 miles from Hong Kong, is the terminal point of two great north-south Chinese trade routes. The Canton River and its tributaries form the main highway through two provinces, one of them as large as Italy, inhabited by millions of Chinese.

Hong Kong is the natural outlet for South China. Hence the island—11 miles long and from two to five miles wide, with an area of 32 square miles—feels that its commercial prosperity is built on sure foundations. All its industries, docks, warehouses, banking, and insurance are connected with shipping. More than 100,000 vessels, with a total tonnage of 43,000,000, use the port in a normal year, engaged in the third of China's total export trade which flows through Hong Kong. The chief exports are rice, sugar, tea, silk, and tin.

The security of Hong Kong, its 1,000,000 inhabitants, and its invaluable trade, depends ultimately on British sea power. The island provides little defense against attack in itself, but, as part of the new British Far Eastern defense system now near completion, the importance of Hong Kong is not inconsiderable. As one point in the triangle of fortresses, which include Singapore and Penang, Hong Kong is regarded as a valuable strategic base. No less than £8,000,000 is now being spent to strengthen the Colony's defenses, and a new airdrome is being built on the Kowloon Peninsula, where a naval dockyard has been established for many years. Four battalions of British troops are stationed at Hong Kong.

By a Staff Artist

Canton and Hong Kong Area
British Crown Colony and Leased Territory Seen in Relation to Southern China

Japanese Activity

The occupation by Japan of the islands of the Pratas group, 200 miles southeast of Hong Kong, the alleged landing by Japanese troops on the island of Linting, 20 miles distant from Hong Kong, and the establishment of an air base 70 miles away, at Chekkai, are indications that hostilities threaten to envelop the Colony, even if they do not actually involve it.

There can be no doubt that such movements of Japanese forces, and the opinions expressed against Great Britain at public meetings in Tokyo, constitute a potential threat to the British position in the Far East. The implications of the anti-Communist pact between Germany, Italy and Japan, in its relation to the future of the East Indies, have yet fully to be determined.

It is hardly conceivable, however, that Japan, already feeling the economic pressure of its campaign in China, will further embroil itself by menacing Hong Kong. But if and when the Japanese threat is liquidated, there remains the problem of future relations between China and Hong Kong, a problem upon which depends the eventual future of the colony.

Refused Sun-Yat-sen

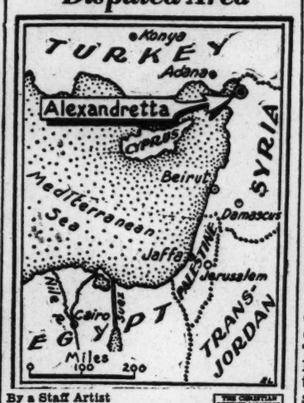
The atmosphere between Hong Kong and China, although at the moment all that could be desired, has not always been so free from recrimination. When Sun-Yat-sen asked Britain to assist him to power in China, London considered Peiping to be the seat of the rightful Chinese Government, and declined to aid any rebellion. Sun-Yat-sen turned to Russia for help, and Hong Kong experienced a boycott between 1925 and 1928.

Before the present situation, relations with China were delicate. The Nanking Government, although recognized by Britain, was in effective control of only 18 Chinese Provinces, among which Canton and the southern States were not included. Had hostilities with Japan not started, it is not unlikely that what had been a bone of contention between Hong Kong and Canton regarding the Peiping Administration might have stirred up trouble in relation to the Nanking Government.

But the chief difficulty is the Kowloon Peninsula, the lease of which expires 60 years hence. Large-scale developments are at a standstill in Hong Kong due to this uncertainty. The Chinese, whose nationalism will not be diminished by present events, look upon Hong Kong as stolen property. It is highly unlikely that they will agree to Kowloon, now a city in itself, remaining a permanent British possession.

Some agreement, however, will be necessary. Hong Kong, with its immense trade, its university, its exclusive residential quarter on the Peak, and its strategically important naval base, is defenseless without Kowloon. If Britain returned the peninsula to China, the smallest but not the least valuable British possession in Asia would be doomed.

Disputed Area



By a Staff Artist

Map Shows Location of Alexandretta, a Small Sanjak, or State, Which Is at Present Administered as a Part of French Responsibility by the League of Nations Mandate of Syria

Japanese Repeat Raids at Canton; French Protest

CANTON, China, June 6 (AP)—Japanese warplanes rained bombs on this city in two raids today and Chinese officials estimated the fatalities and injuries at 1,500.

More than 100 bombs were dropped in two raids, at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m. and according to official estimates at least 1,000 buildings the French-ownde Doumer Hospital, were destroyed.

One bomb scored a direct hit on killing two Chinese patients and wounding a French surgeon and many Chinese. One side of the building was blown out.

[The French Ambassador at Tokyo protested the bombing. The British also protested the raid.]

The new raids lifted to 6,000 authoritative estimates of fatalities and injuries since May 28, when Japan began a crushing series of raids on this South China metropolis, through which a large part of China's war supplies from abroad enter. It was the tenth successive day Canton or its environs had been bombed.

Heavy tool was taken today by the bombs which plunged into the houseboat community on the Peaskriver, home of thousands. The pilots evidently were aiming at the Pearl River Bridge.

French authorities rushed French Colonial infantry from their concession on Shameen Island to Doumer Hospital, around which barricades were erected.

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France Offers Concessions To Turks in Alexandretta

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 6—In an effort to settle peacefully the strained situation between France and Turkey over the forthcoming election in the Sanjak of Alexandretta, the French Government is prepared to acknowledge Turkey's special rights in that border territory, The Christian Science Monitor is able to state authoritatively.

Paris has notified the Turkish Government that every reasonable concession will be made to meet Turkish demands, but that the French authorities are determined to maintain order and exclude any settlement by force.

Tension over the Sanjak—a small district situated on the Mediterranean seacoast between the frontier of Syria and Turkey—arises out of the fact that the territory is inhabited partly by Turks and partly by Syrian Arabs. The Turkish Government claims that the Turks are in a majority, but the last census gave them only 46 per cent of the population.

Discussions over this minority problem have been going on for years. They became acute when France announced its intention of releasing its League mandate over Syria. Turkey recently signified to the French Government that the Sanjak constitutes a "vital question" for Turkish security. The Turks stated categorically that they must at all costs obtain a majority in the coming election for a new legislative body.

These elections are now under way and will be terminated about the end of June or the middle of July. Since registrations so far indicate that Arab voters will be in the majority, the Turks threaten to resort to force if necessary to settle the issue in their own favor.

France by the treaty of 1921 recognized that Turkey possesses special prerogatives in the Sanjak. Interpreting this as meaning that they are entitled to have the upper hand, the Turkish Government is believed in Paris to be endeavoring to force the issue.

The French Government is willing to consent to any solution which—while safeguarding the Arab minorities—would satisfy Turkey, and it is hoped at the Quai D'Orsay that a compromise can be reached. Nevertheless French official circles admit that a very grave crisis would result if Turkish authorities, losing patience, were to resort to force.

Last week it appeared that slight but appreciable progress toward settlement of Franco-Turkish differences over Alexandretta was made at a conference between Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet and Saud Davaz, Turkish Ambassador at Paris.

Reports of a Turkish "ultimatum" to France—complaining of violent treatment of the Turks in the Sanjak by Arabs—at that time were officially denied. The scope of Turkish demands later became clear. And, over the long range, it is clear that the problem is one which can only be finally settled by improvement in Franco-Turkish relations generally. An attempt to bring about such improvement is expected to be made in the early fall when M. Bonnet plans to make a special trip to Turkey for that purpose.

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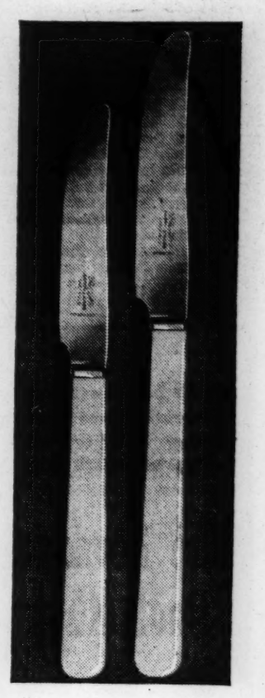

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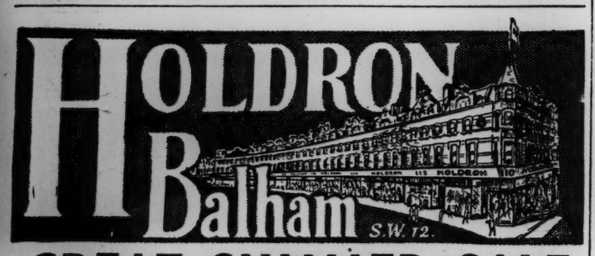

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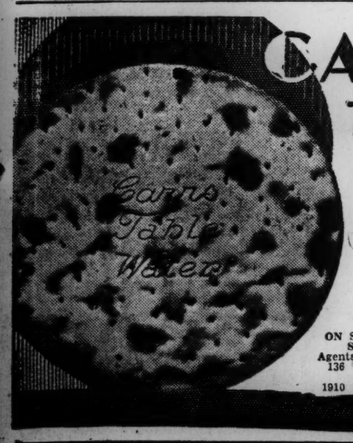

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Japanese Capture Kaifeng; To Push Drive for Hankow

SHANGHAI, June 6 (AP)—Japanese forces driving through Central China toward the temporary capital at Hankow today captured Kaifeng, 28 miles east of the Chengchow railway junction regarded as the key to the seat of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's Government.

Japanese artillery pounded the walls and gates of Kaifeng for hours before the Chinese defenders withdrew to the west.

It was believed the Chinese were establishing new defense lines outside Chengchow presaging a major battle and even more stubborn resistance at the city where the Peiping-Hankow Railway crosses the Lung Hai.

Lack of severe fighting within the walled city of Kaifeng was considered assurance the 60 or 70 foreigners there, nearly half of them Americans, were safe.

The Japanese cautiously declined to forecast the course of the war but indicated the drive on Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's capital would be pushed with vigor. Reports through foreign sources at Hankow said Chinese resistance along the Lung Hai railway in Central China had collapsed. A general withdrawal of Chinese troops was said to be under way.

The Japanese plan has been to occupy Chengchow, then drive south along the Peiping-Hankow, approximately 300 miles to Hankow, one of China's provisional capitals.

During the protracted engagement about Lanfeng, prior to the assault on Kaifeng, a division commanded by Lieut. Gen. Kenji Doihara—Japan's Lawrence of Arabia—had been encircled by Chinese troops. A Japanese communiqué said today, however, that the division had broken through the Chinese ring.

Professor's Wife, Son Get Syracuse Degrees

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 6 (AP)—The wife and the son of a Syracuse University professor received degrees at Commencement today. They were Mrs. Harry P. Smith and her son, Durwood Smith. Mrs. Smith, whose husband is on the factuty of the University's School of Education, was awarded a Ph.D. Her son received a B. A.

How did she get the degree? "I have just picked it up like other women pick up their knitting, it has been my avocation," she explained.

A graduate of Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, Mrs. Smith earned her master's degree at the University of Kansas in 1924. She also took summer courses at Ohio State University while her husband taught there.

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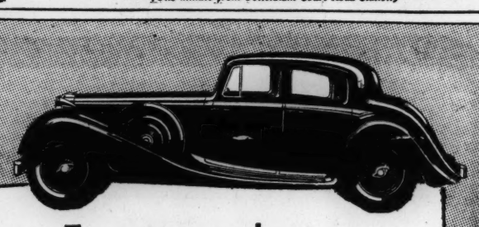

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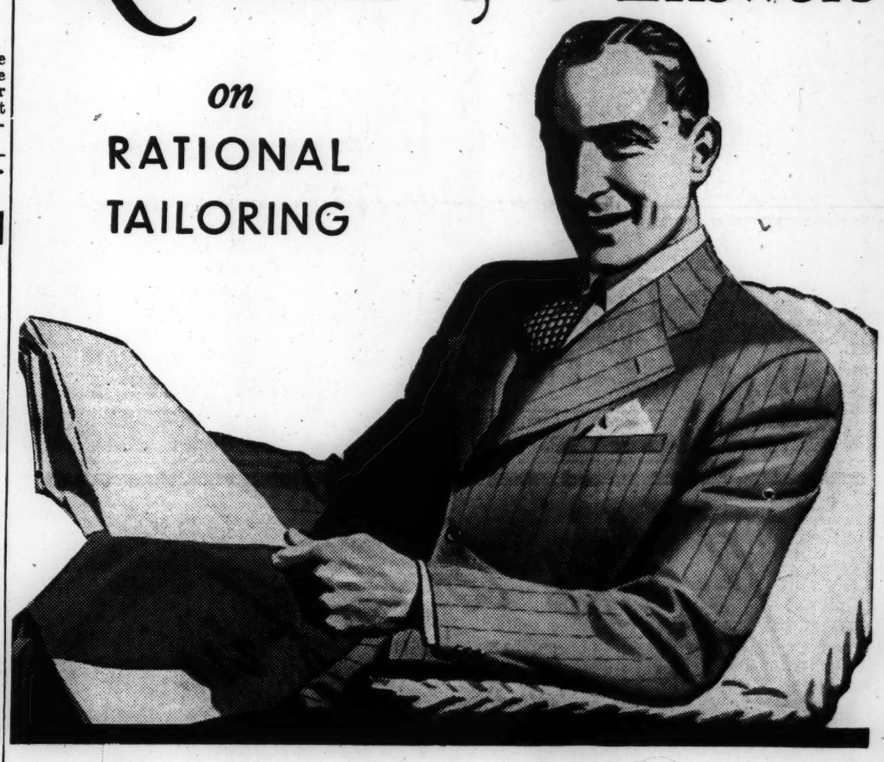

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Bonneville Power Rate Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Recent demands made upon the Federal Power Commission by the Portland Chamber of Commerce for lower "at-site" rates on Bonneville power have settled into a three-cornered debate. Beside the Portland group the controversy now concerns a private utility and J. D. Ross, Bonneville Administrator.

The difficulty arose when the Commission released announcements that the Bonneville power rates would be $14.50 per kilowatt year on all power purchased at the dam proper. Other power transported would be distributed at $17.50 per kilowatt year. The first rates, it was claimed, is not low enough to attract favorable attention of eastern manufacturers.

Mr. Ross countered the argument with evidence that he has just completed negotiations with a firm to produce stainless steel products. "This is only one of a number of firms," he said. "There is already a sale in sight for more electricity than Bonneville can produce, and it is time to start construction work on hydro developments at Umatilla and on the Snake River in Idaho. These are increasing indications of a shift of eastern industries to the Northwest. I feel that there is no need of lowering the 'at-site' rates for we already have the lowest rates in the Nation."

From the Mountain States Power Company's President, Zed E. Merrill, came the charge that the Portland Chamber of Commerce was trying to lower the industrial rate at the expense of the domestic users who will ultimately be affected by having to pay higher domestic rates to make up the difference. Mr. Merrill said a reduction in the proposed switchboard rates for industries might result in an increase in the transmission line rates.

Under the rate structure set up by Mr. Ross and his associates, and authorized by the Federal Power Commission, all distant communities would be on a transmission line rate regardless of whether their distribution systems were privately or publicly owned.

The present switchboard rate for industries amounts to approximately 1½ mills per kilowatt hour. The Portland Chamber of Commerce is attempting to have the rate structure changed to lower this figure to at least 1¼ mills.

Freight Rate Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The State Public Service Commission has been authorized to set up motor carrier freight rates under an act signed by Gov. Olin D. Johnston, which becomes effective July 1. The license fees will be $15 for a maximum of one ton, $25 for one ton and one ton and a half, $40 for two tons, $60 for three tons, and ranging up to $200 for vehicles over five tons. They must be paid in full semi-annually.

Seasonal Trades In Oregon Affect Fund for Jobless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—Unemployment insurance administration, as well as other phases of the labor situation in Oregon, will continue to be complicated by the large number of seasonal occupations, and by the fact that many industries, while stable financially and in all other ways, do not furnish constant year-round employment, a report entitled "Industrial Employment in Oregon," just published by the Oregon State Planning Board, points out.

The report, written by James C. Rettie and Virgil L. Sexton, of the Board staff, with the assistance of the Board's WPA project, analyzes industrial employment covered by the State Unemployment Compensation Act from January, 1936, to September, 1937. Employment covered by insurance includes about 70 per cent of all persons gainfully employed in all occupations outside of those that are specially excluded—agriculture, domestic service, professional service, and public service.

The number of employers brought under the Act averaged about 5,200 during the period studied. The total pay roll upon which an unemployment compensation tax was paid in 1936 amounted to $210,958,192.

Analysis of the month-to-month employment data shows that approximately one third of the average number of persons insured, or 50,000, were affected by loss of employment in 1936. On the basis of supplementary data, extending back to 1922, the authors conclude that this was a more or less normal condition.

Cake? No Thanks, We'd Prefer Cracked Corn

Mrs. Robert B. Kolsbun

The Chickens' Birthday Party

Well, Well, Well, Here These Chicks Have a Cake All Lighted Up With Candles and Do They Welcome It? It Would Appear Not. What's Cake to Them, and Candles and All the Fuss About Being Three Weeks Old? The Rhyme Tells It Thus:

The hen who sat upon the eggs
Whom I fed corn to break her fast;
Whose nest was quiet for so long,
Has hatched a family at last.

Her babies now are three weeks old,
And so, to celebrate the day,
I lit three candles for their feast
But they just blinked and ran away.

Justice Black: The President and the Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—The Supreme Court term just closed has once more raised the question of the relationship of courts to Congress and President.

Furthermore, it has seen the emergence of the controversial and provocative legal viewpoint of Mr. Justice Black, appointed by Mr. Roosevelt in the aftermath of the reorganization fight.

The Black viewpoint has already become a matter of legal controversy, and coupled with the Court's present swing to a broad interpretation of the Constitution, and a liberal attitude to labor cases, is likely to be under discussion for a long time. Mr. Justice Black cast 15 dissenting votes in the past term, 10 without the concurrence of any other member of the court. It should be said that Mr. Justice Cardozo, who is closest to Mr. Justice Black's viewpoint, was absent for most of the term. On the conservative wing, Mr. Justice McReynolds cast 29 dissenting votes, and Mr. Justice Butler 22.

The new Black philosophy, which seems destined to rattle the dovecotes for a good while to come, has defenders as well as critics. Sooner or later, it appears, most newspaper readers will have it forced upon their attention, whether they approve or not. With the present membership of the court it is also not unlikely that President Roosevelt will send reinforcements to the Black viewpoint, before 1940.

Reviewing the Black record in its first year Walton H. Hamilton, who has been a Yale Law School professor since 1928, gives it strong indorsement, in the current issue of "The New Republic." Professor Hamilton is himself a New Dealer, having served in the consumers' division of NRA. Summarizing his enthusiastic interpretation he declares, "If there were a grand prize for the jurist's art the award for 1938 should go to Hugo Lafayette Black for his opinion in the Indianapolis water case."

Professor Hamilton's commendation runs directly counter to the great mass of legal opinion which—apparently like that of the other members of the High Court itself—dislikes to see ancient legal precedents rudely put aside. Yet it seems difficult to ignore Mr. Justice Black since he seems on the point of becoming a hero of left-wing and liberal elements and of many others inside the legal profession and out, with an unconventional approach to the law.

Mr. Justice Black has been the subject of bitter attack, partly as a sequel of the reorganization fight, and newly fanned by his court opinions. Not in recent years has a member of the High Court been subject to such journalistic attack. Yet in American history this is not unique; Mr. Justice Brandeis was bitterly assailed before and after his appointment; and to go farther back, Chief Justice Taney was called a "political henchman," and even Chief Justice Marshall was asserted to be "no lawyer."

Question Raised

What is the man getting at? Just what is Mr. Justice Black trying to do, anyway? That is the question which many readers are trying to answer today.

For one thing, Mr. Justice Black is extremely unconventional as a newcomer to the high bench. In a period when most newcomers take a passive or observant attitude, as witness Mr. Justice Reed, the Alabaman has not hesitated to plunge at once into controversy. His very style of handling opinions is strange—he puts his legal citations as footnotes in his opinions, rather than running them into the text. In any judicial body matters of this sort are important.

That Mr. Justice Black belongs to the political left wing goes without saying. Therefore, in so far as the Supreme Court is called upon to decide bitterly controversial industrial, economic, and social disputes, his approach is known in advance, as are those of Mr. Justices McReynolds and Butler, on the other side. Law school professors have underlined this aspect of the court's work for generations.

On the economic side, then, Mr. Justice Black takes a left-ish approach and has repeatedly voted with the liberal majority. But in his unconventional approach to established legal precedents he stands alone.

'Insufficient Land' Called Root of Farm Tenant Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Arkansas has a rural population of 1,180,000 persons trying to earn a living on 10,500,000 acres of open farm land. In other words, each nine acres of cultivated land is called on to support one person. In Iowa, a fairly prosperous farm State, each farm person is supported by 28 acres of land, more than three times as much per capita land as in Arkansas.

With these and other comparisons, C. C. Randall, in the June issue of the Nation's Agriculture, official publication of the American Farm Bureau Federation, illustrates his contention that the tenant problem in the South is one of insufficient land, rather than of land ownership. He holds that Arkansas, and in fact the whole South, has three times too many people to support with a decent standard of living.

In the face of efforts to decrease or control rather than expand farm production his proposal, that more land for farm use must be developed, appears to observers here to overlook certain facts. The author does, however, admit that the bringing of the suggested additional three million acres under the plow in Arkansas would call for new markets if a surplus were to be avoided. And he further admits that perhaps industrial development in the South after all will offer a solution.

He is concerned more with the picture which he paints—of a large family sitting around a table on which is a tiny loaf of bread, hardly enough for one mouthful—rather than with the broader economic matters of world markets. The loaf of bread, he holds, should be larger so each member of the family will get a substantial meal from it.

He does point out that one way to raise farm standards is to raise farm prices in proportion to industrial prices which, to carry out the simile, would be making the loaf of bread more nutritious, so that even a small portion would be sufficient for a meal. But he comments "that economic history doesn't give much for hope for relief from this source."

He contends that the Government is laboring over mere details in attempting to adjust landlord-tenant contracts, lengthen tenure, or even to help achieve farm ownership through some form of subsidy. The trouble, he insists, is that "we are dividing our loaf of bread among three times too many people."

More Figures Quoted

And he quotes more illuminating figures to bring out the plight of the South in the matter of adequacy of cutlivated land. In Iowa, for example, he says, the annual farm gross income per capita according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics in 1935 was $545. In Arkansas it was $131. The gross value of farm products per farm in Iowa in 1929 was $3,303, and in Arkansas but $988.

The 12 Southern States, he says further, have a farm income a little less than half that of the other 36 States, yet they must provide a living for a farm population 2,000,000 greater than the total farm population in those other 36 States. The per capita farm income in the South is $160, while in the other States it is $390.

What about the distribution of income in regard to land owner and tenant? Mr. Randall says that even if the land owner were to give the tenant all the income from the crop, rent free, the tenant in most cases would still not have sufficient income under the present system of row crops and small acreages to provide an adequate living for his family. And he goes on to point out that in the period from 1900 to 1929 when tenancy increased from 45 to 63 per cent in Arkansas, the mortgage debt of the land owners increased from 13 to 38 per cent.

Richer Land No Solution

As for enrichment of the land, or finding richer land, he says that neither is the solution. The average family, he notes, can handle only about 40 acres in row crops, and if all food and feed that can be grown on the farm is produced, the land would still not be sufficient to produce a satisfactory income. Twenty acres, he says, would be needed for food and feed, and if the remaining 20 acres were rich enough to produce a bale of cotton, for example to an acre, the income from cotton at present prices would be only $900.

One fourth of that would go for rent, or, if the family owned the land, about the same amount for taxes, interest and upkeep. Ginning the 20 bales would cost $100. If an adequate diet is maintained, about $150 would be needed for food not grown at home. There would be about $50 depreciation on stock and equipment. Only $375 would be left for all other necessities. And it must be remembered this is an imaginary ideal case on the richest land with a good crop.

Actually, Mr. Randall says, the average Arkansas land would produce only about 200 pounds of lint cotton to the acre. After deducting $90 for rent, $40 for ginning, $150 for food, and $50 for depreciation, there is left but $30 for the family to live on for a year. Even if the tenant had no rent to pay, the extra $150 wouldn't give him an adeqate living wage.

Mr. Randall contends that the problem of surplus population is a national one, implying that this alleged surplus in the South might be put on productive lands elsewhere. The Government, observers note, is of course, trying to do just this, but there is a dearth of productive land, and other experts in this field contend that no redistribution of land or adjustment of land ownership will in itself create more income, that higher prices and or more markets are first necessary.

Dr. Geer Resigns As Furman Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Dr. Benette Eugene Geer, has announced his resignation as President of Furman University, a post he has held since July 15, 1933, during which he has inaugurated many improvements and changes in the policies and curricula of the institution.

The resignation was accepted by the trustees of the Baptist college "with regrets" at their annual meeting at Caesar's Head, and a committee was appointed to nominate possible successors.

Foreign Affairs Notebook

The Little Entente

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Little Entente originated about a year after the Versailles Peace Treaty, through three bilateral defensive alliances among three smaller central European states—Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania. The treaties were mainly due to the efforts of Foreign Minister Benes of Czechoslovakia. They were primarily intended as a defense against Hungary, which, having lost two thirds of its territory by the peace treaty, was in a revolutionary and aggressive condition. This condition was eased somewhat following the establishment of the Horty regency late in 1919.

The three nations were united in a common desire to preserve the League of Nations and the status quo, since Rumania owed its possession of Transylvania and Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia their existence, to the treaties. Later, around 1930, new treaties further unified the three nations in a permanent council and a concerted foreign policy.

Protection against Hungary became less vital as Hungary calmed down and its admission to the League in 1922 was not contested, but all-European interests began to concern the Little Entente. It worked steadily to ward off any possibility of an Austrian trade "Anschluss" with Germany. Germany's absorption of Austria weakened the Little Entente position and now Hungary is moving diplomatically to make the Little Entente definitely ineffective.

Hitler's rise, with failure of the League and democratic powers to protect victims of Japanese and Italian aggression, changed the outlook for the Little Entente. Czechoslovakia in 1935 signed a mutual aid treaty with Russia, while Yugoslavia early in 1937 signed a non-aggression, neutrality treaty with Italy, which was turning from the role of Austria's defender to ties with Germany.

A weaker Little Entente resulted, with Czechoslovakia holding to France and Russia and the others moving toward Germany. To revive the entente Czechoslovakia had been seeking a wider if looser entente, to include Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria as a bulwark against expansionist neighbors. This trend was checkmated when Germany effected the Anschluss with Austria.

A Monday Feature

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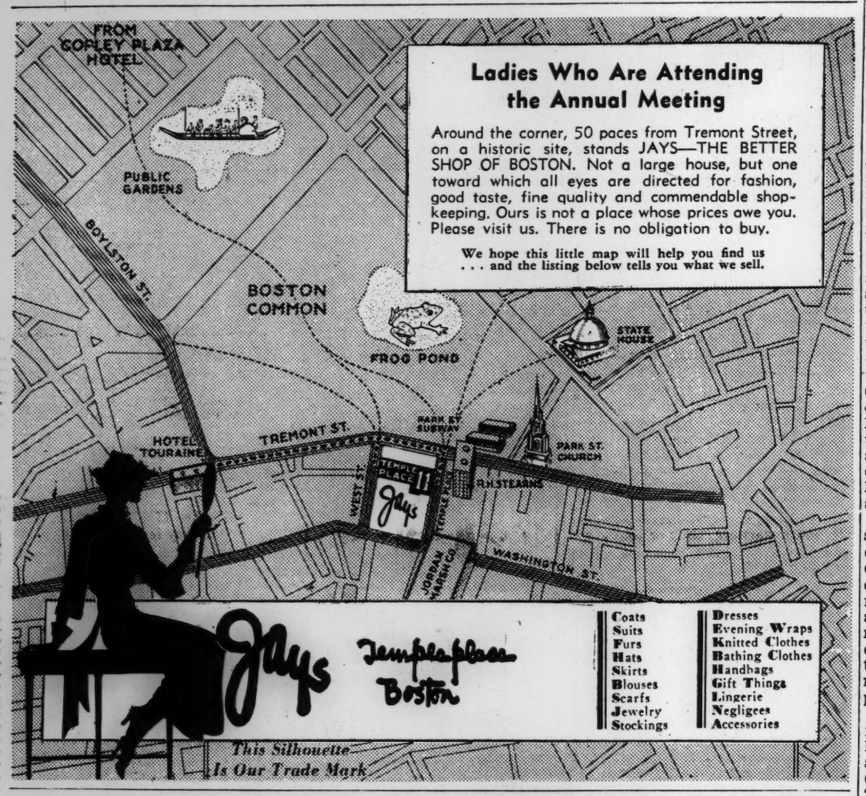

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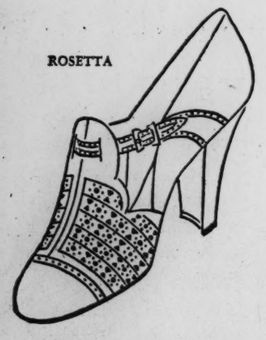

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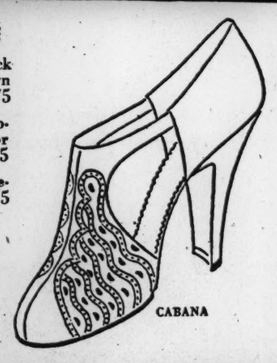

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Giant Plane to Test Wings: Will Figures Prove Correct?

SANTA MONICA, Calif., June 6 (AP)—In the next 48 hours one of the mathematical "pilots" of aviation will find out whether he has been able to work his prodigious tricks with the world's biggest land plane.

Construction engineers built the 42-passenger, 65,000-pound aerial giant. Bailey Oswald, who lives in a world of higher mathematics, has told them with pencil and paper how fast, how far, and how well it will fly.

The engineers depend on what he says. Once when they obtained puzzling results in the actual flight tests of a new-type airplane, A. E. Raymond, Vice-President and Chief Engineer of the Douglas Aircraft Company, its builders, remarked:

"Don't worry about it. I'll bank on it that Ozzie's figures are right."

Ozzie—who is Dr. W. Bailey Oswald, a native of Louisville, Ky., in formal company—has announced that the Douglas DC-4, the transport airplane of revolutionary design and size, will cruise at 200 miles an hour on 65 per cent of the horsepower available in its four engines at an altitude of 10,000 feet.

"And it will," said Mr. Raymond today, scanning Dr. Oswald's pencil work.

It may exceed that speed when it is flight-tested today or tomorrow because Dr. Oswald is inclined to be bearish in his calculations. He is so meticulous that on one occasion he fussed for 30 minutes because he was shy a nickel on an expense account.

Dr. Oswald was hired in 1931 when the Douglas Company was about to bring out the first forebear of its present giant transport. "What would it do?" he was asked. He figured furiously with paper and pencil.

The plane performed exactly as dictated by the calculations.

He developed his system of forecasting while he was a graduate student at California Institute of Technology where Mr. Raymond was, and still is, an Associate Professor of Aeronautics. Mr. Raymond was so impressed that he hired Dr. Oswald forthwith at the Douglas plant.

The Kentuckian figures speed, rate of climb, the length of takeoff and landing runs, and other data vital as advance information on new planes. Most of all, he is interested in "emergency" performance to show what a machine is capable of. For instance, if one engine suddenly stops.

Clipper Gets Repairs

SEATTLE, Wash., June 6 (AP)—Flight tests of the giant 72-passenger Atlantic Clipper were postponed today while Boeing Aircraft workers reported damage caused by a minor mishap during water trials on Puget Sound yesterday. Officials said loosened plates would require at least four days for replacement.

Edmund T. Allen test pilot, emphasized that the flying boat was in no danger at any time.

Prior to the mishap, Mr. Allen made runs of four, six and 12 miles, testing the sky vessel's seaworthiness. Several times he had the Clipper almost out of the water, but deliberately slackened off and "porpoised" to test structural qualities.

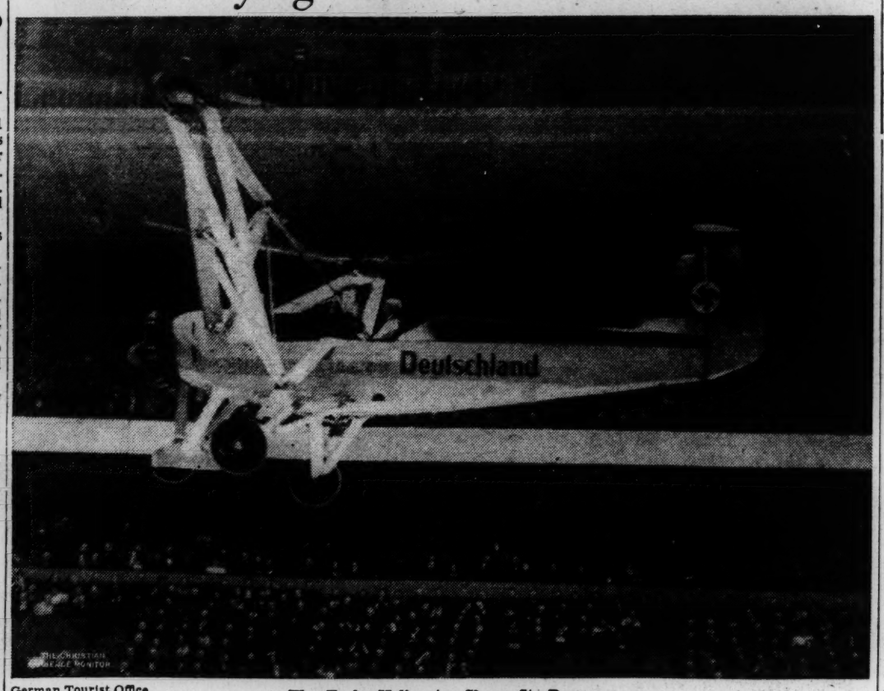
Virginia to Get Pennsylvania Deer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A number of Pennsylvania deer may be distributed this year in Virginia, particularly in the national forests, Carl H. Nolting, Chairman of the Virginia State commission of game and inland fisheries, said on his return from an inspection trip in the Keystone State.

He said he saw hundreds of deer in Pennsylvania, which has a revenue of $1,200,00 for game purposes and $800,000 for fish hatcheries.

'Indoor Flying' Makes Its Début in Berlin



German Tourist Office

The Focke Helicopter Shows Its Paces

As Woman Air Officer, Capt. Hanna Reitsch, Pilots the Machine About the Deutschlandhalle

German Airmen Top Two World Records, Speed and Height

BERLIN, June 6 (AP)—German airmen today bettered two world flying records.

Maj. Gen. Ernst Udet, rated Germany's foremost flier, in a Heinkel one-seater plane, covered 100 kilometers (62.1 miles) at 634.37 kilometers (393.94 miles) an hour. The listed record, 554,357 kilometers (344.46 miles) an hour, was made by Furio Niclot of Italy Dec. 5, 1937.

A four-motored Junkers plane with a payload of 5,000 kilograms (11,023 pounds) reached an altitude of 9,316 meters (30,555 feet), bettering the listed mark of 8,980 meters (29,462 feet) set by Major Andrei Youmacheff of Soviet Russia Oct. 28, 1936.

Both the German planes are entered with the International Aviation Federation.

Air Route Brings Coast Cities Nearer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—San Francisco became approximately two hours and a half away from this City when F. W. Fuller of San Francisco made a record flight between the two points of 2 hours, 31 minutes. This was 57 minutes faster than the previous record, established by Fred Talbot of San Francisco.

Mr. Fuller flew the same plane in which he established a new record last fall between Vancouver, B. C., and Tia Juana, Mexico, and in which he won the Bendix Los Angeles-Cleveland-New York air race in 1937.

San Francisco and Seattle have always been "near" each other, although not in miles and hours. In the early fifties traffic between them was a matter of months by the old sailing ships.

Steamboats soon replaced the sailing vessel and time was improved until the fastest passenger boat made the trip in 38 hours.

Railroad trains were doing well when they made the distance in 32 hours, but today the railway time is just 24 hours.

The fastest trip made between Seattle and Oakland by United Airlines in its regular commercial run is now four hours and 37 minutes. Planes leave here at 4:45 p. m., and arrive in Oakland at 9:22 p. m.

Reich Sets Helicopter Record With Woman's 65-Mile Flight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Germany is experimenting extensively with the helicopter. Prof. Henrich Focke, the inventor of an important type of this form of craft, hopes to perfect his machine for general use. With its almost vertical take-off and independence of spacious landing grounds, such a machine has possibilities when problems of speed and length of flight are solved.

The results of Professor Focke's experiments were shown to the public a few months ago, when Capt. Hanna Reitsch, only German woman aviator with the rank of captain, flew a helicopter of his design from Stendal to Berlin—a distance of 65 miles, and ended with an exhibition of reverse flying over the Tempelhof Airfield. This is considered a new record for helicopter flying, which had hitherto remained within exceedingly modest limits.

Captain Reitsch also attracted popular interest by flying the machine as a feature of a revue in the Deutschlandhalle, some weeks ago. There was thunderous applause as it rose vertically, flew around, "danced a waltz" in the air and landed vertically, all within the closed hall, thus providing a record in indoor flying.

Dream of Da Vinci

In Professor Focke's work, it appears the dream of Leonardo da Vinci, in the fifteenth century has been realized. In sketch and words the Italian master suggested an idea strangely similar to the modern helicopter. He wrote of a quickly-rotating screw boring its way through the air." Lack of effective driving power in those remote days prevented the idea being carried out, but it cropped up again in the experiments of French mathematicians and physicists of later centuries. During the last century the only real success was the Italian Forlanini's small model in 1878.

The possibility of the "screw" flight came nearer accomplishment with the invention of a light and efficient internal combustion engine; but attention was centered more upon the fixed wing plane, because of the greater technical difficulties in the development of the helicopter. Nevertheless, Louis Bréguet, as early as 1907, succeeded in building a helicopter that would ascend and stay up for a few seconds. Various governments have encouraged experiments with this type of machine; but even in 1936 the world records for ascent were 18 meters, duration of flight, 8 minutes, 45 seconds, and distance one kilometer—very small compared with the achievements of the fixed wing plane. Between 1936 and 1937, Louis Bréguet and René Durand beat these previous records for helicopter flying and increased the duration of flight to one hour, 2 minutes, and 50 second, the height to 158 meters, and the distance to 44,669 kilometers.

Germans had experimented little with helicopters up to this time, and so it was a great surprise to the world when in June, 1937, a German helicopter, "F. W. 61," built by Professor Focke of Bremen, broke all records. It stayed up in the air, one hour, 20 minutes, 49 seconds, has a speed of 120,553 kilometers (about 75 miles) an hour. Further, it could ascend quite vertically to a height of 2,500 meters, stand still in mid-air, and land vertically.

Rotating Wings

The "F. W. 61" is built of welded chromium-molybdenum steel- tubes, covered with cloth. Rotating wings take the place of the stationary side wings found in the commercial plane. The undercarriage is also of chromium-molybdenum steel tubes. The rotating side wings consist of three blades, formed of steel tubes and wooden ribs covered with cloth. In the front part of the hull is an engine of only 160 horsepower. The plane has no propeller, for propulsion, as the subsequent models have had but only a front ventilator, which serves to cool the engine during a halt in mid-air. The fuel tank can carry 60 liters. Steering is managed by changing the angle of the blades of the rotating wings by means of spindles worked from the driver's seat.

At the end of the hull are two fins of steel tubing, with a side rudder, the upper fin controlling balance adjustment by means of a device also worked from the pilot's seat.

Cardenas Pledges Continued Aid To Labor in Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., June 6 (AP)—President Cardenas told his people that "this Government has stretched out its hand to the humble and will triumph or fall with them," in a weekend broadcast address.

President Cardenas acknowledged the gravity of the country's present economic difficulties and said development of Mexico's natural resources was necessary to meet them.

He spoke from San Luis Potosi where he went May 17 to direct military operations against the rebellion, led by Gen. Saturnino Cedillo.

The champion of the "Mexico for Mexicans" program reasserted the Government's "open friendship for labor," and called upon the working man, commerce, industry and property owners to contribute to the creation of new "sources of production" in Mexico.

President Cardenas said opposition existed to the Government's radical social reform program "in and out of Mexico," but added "few Mexicans have taken the side of the exploiters."

He repeated attacks on foreign oil companies whose $400,000,000 properties he expropriated March 18. He charged they "used all method" to obtain their continued operations in Mexico.

"I must not hide the gravity of the moment," President Cardenas said in referring to the country's economic predicament.

"Sacrifices may be necessary."

The Chief Executive called upon all labor organizations to help provide funds for the establishment of new industries.

"Let us give the world the impression that Mexico is a country that builds," he said.

The Army drew the praise of the President, who said its loyalty in quickly quelling the Cedillo rebellion "saved the social program," upon which the Government is launched.

Neutral

(Continued from Page 1)

tional Socialist organ contained on Saturday a bitter attack on the British Government for protesting to Burgos and Tokyo against the bombing of towns when it is busy with building an enormous fleet of modern bombers and is itself ordering villages to be bombed on the Northwest Frontier, India.

"It is good form in England to play to the conscience of the world," Angriff states. "But Englishmen lost no sleep over the fact . . . in the past three months at least 122 killed and 116 wounded have been added to the victims of efficient British explosives."

Previous Warning Given

It has not been possible so far to obtain confirmation or denial of the report that there have been bombings on the northwest Frontier recently. But it is contended in Government circles that in any case there is no analogy, since the British practice is to give villagers 24 hours warning, thus enabling inhabitants and animals to seek place of safety.

In other words the objective of British bombing is a collection of mud huts which can easily be rebuilt, and a definite effort is made to avoid fatalities as far as noncombatants are concerned.

It has to be added that there is a strong body of opinion in England which condemns every kind of bombing of nonmilitary objectives, including this "police bombing" as carried out against tribesmen in India, Arabia, and Africa.

New Uses of Gas

New efficiencies in use of domestic gas will be demonstrated at the Golden Gate International Exposition in 1939.

Carnegie Group Asserts Goals Of U. S. and League Identical

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 6—Whatever differences in methods exist between the United States and the League of Nations, the objectives pursued are identical, according to a review of world affairs made by the Geneva Research Center and published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in the current edition of International Conciliation.

"Both stand for law, order, and peaceful development, for the respect of treaties, the community of economic interests, and the co-operation of nations," the publication says. "Both are founded on the democratic and liberal, in contrast with the authoritarian and militaristic, principle."

While the United States has remained uncommitted to the League, except for the general policy of the Pact of Paris and possible operation of the Neutrality Act, the identity of purpose was not destroyed and even may have been accentuated by contrast, it is held.

Friendly Relations

"The friendly co-operative relationships, which mutuality of interests had inconspicuously built up between the United States and the League in the course of day-to-day international life, continued and were intensified during 1937," the report adds. "No change of principle or obligation took place; contacts which had been irregular or hesitant tended, however, to become closer and more efficient."

Most complete of all these relationships, according to the survey, was American participation in the International Labor Organization, an autonomous agency associated with the League, which is designed to promote peace and co-operation between industry and labor.

"It would not be an exaggeration to say that the United States, though a newcomer in the Organization, is already one of its most influential and helpful members," the report continues.

Convincing Proof

"In this, its third year of membership in the International Labor Organization, the United States has given convincing proof of its willingness, not only to continue to participate in the routine work . . . for the betterment of world labor conditions, but also to take a leading part in giving direction to that work. In 1937 the United States justified its position as one of the 'eight states of chief industrial importance' and, as such, member of the governing body.

"The co-operation of the United States . . . has expressed itself in very definite acts. In regard to the conventions, or labor treaties, of the International Labor Organization, the American Government in the past year has both taken the first steps toward ratification of those conventions which it assisted in drawing up in 1935 and 1936, and is continuing active and definite leadership in the drawing up of new conventions, particularly those which reflect the present strong interest of the United States in the whole problem of regulation of working hours."

American co-operation, the report emphasizes, has been clearly visible in the increased number of persons from this country who have accepted positions on the staff of the International Labor Office in Geneva. It stresses that the American delegation to the June, 1937, conference was the largest to attend such a meeting from the United States.

Bombing

(Continued from Page 1)

force to arbitrate the world's destinies

"We mean to maintain peace and we do not regard it as a precarious possession which has to be purchased by repeated concessions to the spirit of domination."

Can Succeed if United

The Premier spoke before a large crowd at the inauguration of a war memorial.

"We have already overcome many obstacles and will meet many more on our road," he said, "but we can conquer them if we remain united."

"We count on the moderation, spirit and conciliation of the people to solve the present difficulties," he declared, and added with a smash of his fist on the rostrum:

"We also count on our strength to spare Europe from recourse to violence."

"We are not isolated to carry out this task," M. Daladier concluded with what was considered an open reference to Great Britain's support and recent statements by United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Sumner Welles.

British Tanker Bombed

BARCELONA, June 6 (AP)—An official communiqué yesterday disclosed four fatalities among members of the crew of the British tanker Maryad, bombed by an Insurgent seaplane near Alicante. The attack took place early yesterday.

The Loyalist Government announced that one bombing plane was brought down in each of two raids on Barcelona yesterday. Both planes were of German type. There were five fatalities and four injuries in the second raid, and none in the first.

News Strike in Syria

DAMASCUS, Syria, June 4 (AP)—Newspapers in Damascus and other cities in Syria called an eight-days "news strike" yesterday in protest against the Government's refusal to consider a free press code.

The newspapers suspended publication in an effort to force the Government to guarantee freedom of the press by a "news famine."

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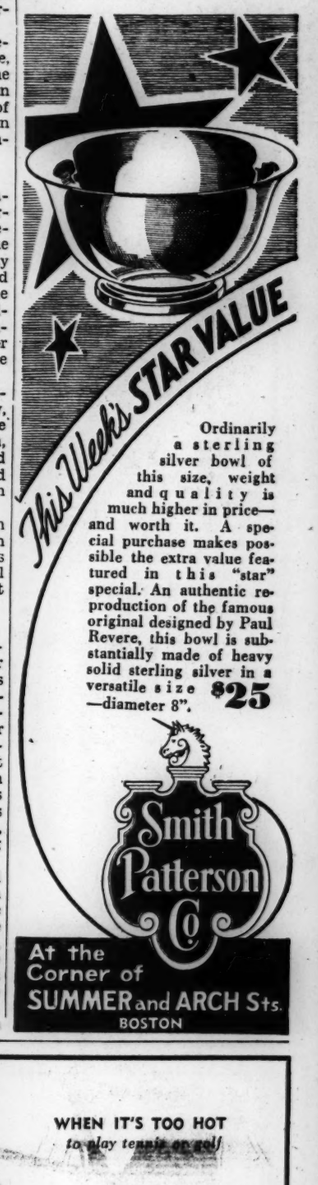
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WHEN IT'S TOO HOT to putter in the garden
WHEN IT'S TOO HOT to lie on the beach
WHEN IT'S TOO HOT to have friends in to lunch
WHEN IT'S TOO HOT even to sit on the porch
That's a perfect Summer day for SHOPPING!
for times have changed with
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AIR-CONDITIONING
It used to be that you waited for rainy weather to get your shopping done—you didn't "waste" good bright days. Now rain or shine, hot or cold—you find comfort shopping at Filene's. You should see the brisk sea of happy faces shopping here on a hot day. "It's heaven here." "Like an oasis in a desert." "Oh it's so good to be in this cool, cool place." From basement to eighth floor restaurant—we hear these comments as people energetically do their day's business with us and leave refreshed!
ENJOY OUR AIR-CONDITIONING WITH US
whether it's to look, to shop, to lunch, to be beautified—or if only to get a nice long cool breath for comfort!

Harlan: Government Wins Vital Point

(Continued from Page 1)

paraded testimony of what Harlan operators and Deputy Sheriffs allegedly did to their own employees to keep them out of unions, the Government will now attempt to show that they went to far more violent extremes to keep union organizers themselves out.

Admissible Testimony

The question of the admissibility of testimony gathered by the National Labor Relations Board is an important issue in the Harlan labor trial itself and of even more far-reaching importance in the legal world. The particular testimony which the prosecution asked to be permitted to introduce here is viewed as damaging to two of the key defendants, Theodore R. Middleton, former Sheriff of Harlan County, and Ben Unthank, former Deputy Sheriff employed by the Harlan County Coal Operators' Association, who is alleged by the Government to be the key man in the conspiracy which it charges.

The Government was particularly anxious to get it into the record to bolster up its contention that there was a deliberate conspiracy between the operators and the Deputy Sheriffs to terrorize union miners and drive union organizers out of Harlan.

Its broad legal importance is more far-reaching. It is the first time that the question has been raised as to the admissibility of criminal proceedings of evidence obtained by a Government agency which has the power to force a witness to testify.

When the Government first attempted to read some of the labor evidence into this trial the defense protested on the ground that it constituted a violation of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution which declares that no man can be forced to testify against himself. It was contended that the Wagner Act forces any person called before the Labor Board to testify, that any testimony before it is involuntary and is therefore inadmissible in this case. To introduce it, defense contended, would be equivalent to forcing a man to testify against himself involuntarily in the present case.

Adjusting an Amendment

In arguing against this contention the Government is for the first time attempting to adjust the Fifth Amendment to the Wagner Act. Walter Galligher, youthful aid to the prosecution, who argued the point before the judge in absence of the jury, posed a new legal concept.

He did not propose to bring into this trial testimony of witnesses who claimed their constitutional rights at the time they testified before the Labor Board. As far as those individuals are concerned, he conceded that their testimony was inadmissible. But in regard to those who testified willingly and without protest, he argued that they placed themselves in jeopardy voluntarily and therefore cannot at this stage claim their Constitutional immunity.

An extremely important detail of his argument was that since the Wagner Act conferred a "greater immunity" than the Constitution itself upon any man claiming that greater immuity, a witness is under obligation to claim his immunity. He held that the Government can only be required to offer safety, not force a man to accept it. The Constitution merely forbids the use of a man's own words against him. The Wagner Act provides that a man testified involuntarily can never be prosecuted on any charge arising from his testimony before the Labor Board.

Defense Contention

The evidence which the Government expects to introduce this week regarding alleged acts of violence against labor organizers strikes at a basic issue in the trial. Mr. Dawson, Chief Defense Counsel, in his opening speech to the jury at the beginning of the trial, attempted to discount this in advance by contending that the Wagner Act protects only the actual employees of a company, not "outside organizers." He told the jury that if outside organizers were gassed, or shot, or beaten, or murdered it constituted no violation of the Wagner Act; that, in other words, so far as the Federal Government is concerned union organizers are free game for any individuals trying to keep the union out of their organizations.

But the prosecution is undeterred by this contention. It expects to spend most of the week displaying before the jury instances in which union organizers came into Harlan and met with far worse treatment than Harlan miners themselves. And it will contend that this type of violent intimidation of organizers was in itself, even though indirectly, intimidation of miners to prevent their joining unions.

Is This English Enough for You?

Selznick International Pictures, Russell Birdwell

Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Roland Young, and Janet Gaynor
As They Appear in "The Young in Heart"

Now a New Job in Hollywood—

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

"Let Hollywood mind its manners," might be the way a celebrated American news weekly would put it. At any rate, Hollywood is doing just that, just now, in relation to its English market more than it has been doing it in the immediate past. It hasn't quite reached the point where every second shot is for the "foreign" market, as it used to be; but a good deal of attention is being paid to little particulars that once might have gone unnoticed.

England is Hollywood's largest market outside of America. What the English think of the films the Hollywood studios send it is therefore important. Some care has been given the matter before now by the Hays office of the Producers and Distributors of America; but more is being given by the individual studios.

David Selznick, producing head of Selznick International studios, for example, considers it almost a matter of noblesse oblige, and has put a young Englishman, William H. Burnside, in charge of watching for the slips that might offend. England has been more than kind to the Selznick pictures—"Tom Sawyer" recently opened there to more acclaim than it received generally in America—and Mr. Selznick means to see that little mistakes don't creep in.

For the English Market

This became apparent on the set of "The Young in Heart," now shooting, with young Douglas Fairbanks, Janet Gaynor, and Paulette Goddard in the starring roles; Roland Young and Billie Burke in chief supporting parts. Director Richard Wallace took several shots of a scene until he got what he wanted. Then he took another. This seemed strange only to those on the set who didn't know about Mr. Burnside's job. A line of dialogue between Mr. Fairbanks and Miss Gaynor had been pretty flippant in one shot about Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt. Nothing disrespectful—just flippant. The shot made for the English market left the remark out. The English take their officials seriously; jokes in which their names are used are rarer than here.

A line which Mr. Burnside prides himself for catching in the first draft of the script said: "You know, my boy, I hear there's a new one in the Strand." Mr. Burnside complained and the line was changed to read, "You know, my boy, I hear there's a new one near the Strand." The reason? Very simple. The Strand is a particularly well known part of London. British people would hardly accept anything but an exact reproduction. A whole set would have to be built to reproduce the Strand. And any of the sets of typical London streets would do for a locale "near" the Strand.

Mr. Burnside also watches for little touches apart from the dialogue. Window dressing, for example. There are some arcades in "The Young in Heart"—typical English arcades with little shops. Mr. Burnside found some Stetson hats being featured in one of the windows, and immediately had them replaced by an English brand. Not because he's anxious to further the "Buy British" campaign over here, but because Stetson hats, if procurable in London, are still not apt to be the featured part of a typical London hat shop.

The Matter of Clothes

He had a particularly trying time with Richard Carlson's dress. Mr. Carlson is a new young actor with the Selznick company. He's American. His clothes are American. Mr. Burnside saw to it that a very good Los Angeles tailor made his clothes—particularly his dress clothes. But do what he might, he couldn't make them look right—which is to say, look English—on the young American. He finally perceived that the clothes were very well made indeed, but that the accessories, tie, vest, collar, and shirt, weren't the sort a well-dressed Englishman would wear. Mr. Burnside finally lent Mr. Carlson his own accessories, and at the last report the picture was going right ahead. Of course, this sort of attention isn't needed for the other two chief male actors, Mr. Fairbanks and Mr. Young. Mr. Young is English, and Mr. Fairbanks was born in England, and has lived there a good deal of his life.

Mr. Burnside watches out for the common American mistake of having crowds of men on London streets carrying walking sticks.

Scene in Hollywood

Englishmen, he says, carry umbrellas; sticks are largely reserved for the country, when one is talking a walk.

Expressly, Mr. Burnside pays more than a usual amount of attention to the treatment of animals in American films on which he works. The storm which greeted one American film in which horses were badly trampled in a famous charge hasn't subsided yet, he says. Horses, he avers, are just about the national animal in England. Everyone loves them. Mistreatment of them, he thinks, is generally more resented there than here. So he had the Selznick people cut a scene in one of their pictures, "Prisoner of Zenda," where some horses fall on a bridge. He also cut the scene in "Tom Sawyer" in which Mark Twain's Tom gives a cat some pain killer and the cat leaps from one room into another. In the English version, the pain killer has no effect, and the cat merely walks out of the room. It does seem as if this scene might have done for the American version also.

But most of all, Mr. Burnside watches against fogs. Fogs are his pet aversion, if he may be said to have a pet aversion. American films depicting London always have them, he says. He cites one instance—"Berkeley Square," he thinks it was—when Mr. Leslie Howard returned from a cricket match in a fog—not a mental fog, just a literal British fog. All wrong, says Mr. Burnside. Cricket is played in summer, and English summers have no fog.

Did I say that "The Young in Heart" is laid in England—and that it's a comedy?

Democracy Gains New Voice in Issue Of Own Quarterly Magazine Freedom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 6—Now democracy has its own special quarterly magazine. A young Frenchman, Robert Lange, now in Washington, has just published one issue of Freedom, an international quarterly, in English and French, and has organized a distinguished American committee to promote the work.

Freedom is a handsome magazine, liberally illustrated and of the format of Fortune. It has articles by leaders in a dozen or more democracies, political, cultural, and other types of spokesman.

The pictures, however, tell their story better than the scripts could. Here is a French newsstand, showing the scores of free private newspapers—each, perhaps, proclaiming a cause, but doing so without governmental inhibition. Here is a corner of Hyde Park, London, again illustrating free speech. Here are the libraries and laboratories of democracy. Two Oxford undergraduates are shown in their tutor's study, illustrating an article by Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, Dean of New College.

Here are researchers and physical scientists, and the whole education system of democracy from the free kindergartens to the uncontrolled universities and laboratories. Here are some pictures, impressive to Europeans, showing "democracy's greatest argument: American standards of living."

Then come the free peoples at play: youth inns and shelters in the mountains; a British family of four starting off on a tandem bicycle with two kiddies in a side-car, tossing off a couple of quarts of milk.

Altogether, the quarterly adds up an imposing total for democracy. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, is Chairman of the American Advisory Committee, assisted by a representative committee. The American headquarters are at 8 West 40th Street, New York City.

Mr. Lange and his art director, Jean Carlu, saw President Roosevelt last week and presented him with a copy of Freedom, autographed by President Lebrun of France.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1938

Brazilian-U. S. Bond Promoted By New Consul

More Extensive Exchange of Students and Teachers Advocated by Falcao

Trade to Follow

Interview in Boston Outlines Steps to Keep Democracy for the Americas

By R. J. Sawyer, Jr.
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Exchange of students and teachers between the universities of Brazil and the United States on a much greater scale than heretofore is an immediate and practical step that can be taken to bring the common peoples of these two Republics closer together in defense of New World independence.

This is the message which Dr. Ildefonso Falcão, new Brazilian Consul for Boston and New England, sends to the people of the United States today through The Christian Science Monitor.

Need for arousing the bonds of New World brotherhood was never more imperative than in this era when totalitarian governments are on the march against democracies, Dr. Falcão stated in an interview.

As Consul for Brazil in Central Europe for many years he has watched the rise of dictatorships. Now that he is stationed in a democratic Nation where he has the freedom of speech and activity, Dr. Falcão intends to go everything within his power to support movements to protect the countries of North and South America from "these evils."

Study of Southern Languages

In addition to the "immediate and practical" step of increasing the number of exchange students and professors between Brazil and the United States, Dr. Falcão has two "long-range" proposals. First, he suggests that the languages spoken in Latin America be taught in the public schools of the United States. And second, he hopes to establish a society or organization through which people of the United States can become acquainted with the cultural activities of Brazilians—their music, their arts, their periodicals, literature, and history.

Perhaps the greatest benefit that could come to Brazil and the United States through the introduction of Portuguese and perhaps Spanish throughout the schools of the United States would center in the next generation, when those now in the schools will be trustees of government, Dr. Falcão believes. Of his first proposal, the Consul declared:

"In this grave hour when Pan-Americanism needs to become truly effective . . . for the protection of cultural and material interests of the New Continent, it seems to me that all men of good faith should favor the adoption in the public schools of this country (from the primary and grammar grades up) of the compulsory teaching of the languages of Latin America—and also of their political and economic histories."

Too Little Known of Brazil

Dr. Falcão believes that little is known in the United about Brazil and its accomplishments in art, literature, music and natural science. "Here and there" one finds North Americans acquainted with Brazil to this extent. But the average person, he feels, merely knows that Brazil is a coffee country and that Rio de Janeiro is a beautiful city. And "this is indeed too little," he declares.

On the other hand, Brazilians have studied the history of the "glorious fatherland of Washington" and are well acquainted with the economic and cultural triumphs of the United States, he believes.

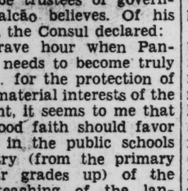
As to his second point, the founding of an organization or society through which the people of the United States can more readily learn about Brazil and Brazilians, Dr. Falcão has this to say: He will call such a society the American-Brazilian Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and will establish its headquarters in Boston. He anticipates that teachers, instructors, and professors in the high schools, academies and colleges of the Nation would "view with great satis-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Considerable cloudiness, occasional local showers are probable tonight and Tuesday; slightly cooler Tuesday; moderate southwest to northwest winds.



Maine: Cloudy, probably showers Tuesday and in west and central portion tonight; somewhat cooler in west and north portion Tuesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers tonight and Tuesday; cooler Tuesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy, probably local showers tonight and Tuesday; somewhat cooler Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest winds shifting to northwest late Tuesday; local showers tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period June 6 to June 11, 1938 Inclusive

North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair at the beginning of the week; showers near the middle and toward the end of the week; moderate tempertures followed by warmer during the latter part of the week.

Official Temperatures

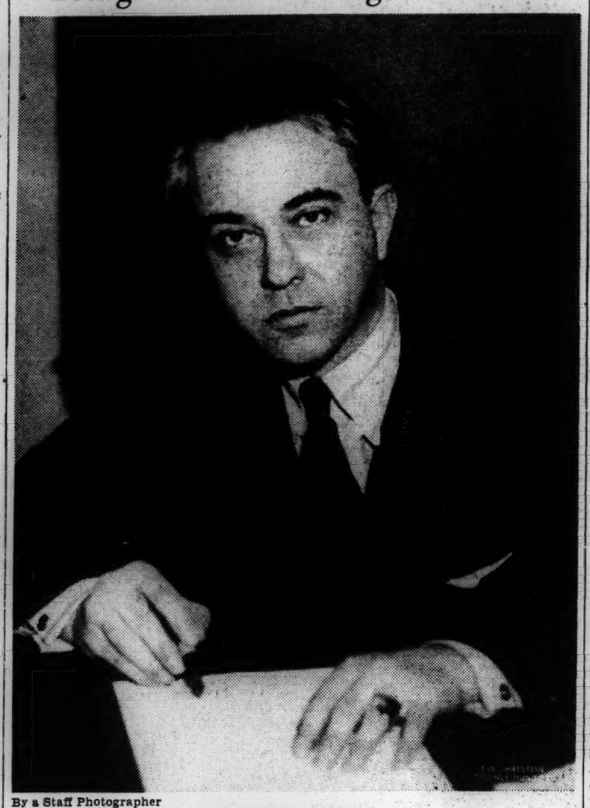
	A	B		A	B
Boston	63	57	Minneapolis	62	60
Bermuda	72	70	New Orleans	78	76
Chicago	68	64	New York	62	56
Denver	62	62	Norfolk	70	65
Helena	46	46	Philadlephia	66	58
Kansas City	74	72	St. Louis	70	66
Los Angeles	58	56	S. Francisco	52	52
Miami	78	72	Washington	64	56

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., June 6.
B—Minimum, June 5.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 7:12 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Tuesday, 7:41 a. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:48 p. m.

Brings Brazil's Message to Boston



By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Ildefonso Falcao
New Brazilian Consul for Boston and New England

Drive for Rural Electrification In N. E. Is Launched

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 6—A drive to bring the kerosene lamp-burning farm areas of New England under the scope of the Rural Electrification Administration, whose $40,000,000 program is to be increased to $140,000,000 under the pending recovery-relief bill, has been launched by Representative William J. Fitzgerald (D) of Connecticut.

Although the nation as a whole has 386 REA projects, officials of the agency said today only two of these are in New England, one of them just having opened in Mr. Fitzgerald's own district. The other is in Maine.

This makes the batting average of the six New England States—which are among the biggest proportional tax-payers in the country—only .005 per cent.

New England is heavily taxed for the big program so why should not its isolated farm areas have help in replacing their kerosene lamps by mazdas with the aid of Federal loans, asks Representative Fitzgerald. He cites the example of 300 farmers in Windham and Tolland Counties, Conn., (the latter the home of Israel Putnam) to show what can be done under the program.

Stop Fooling Around

"They decided to stop fooling around with power company promises and demands for $15 a month as a minimum, and are sarting out to serve themselves," he told Congress. "The Government is lending them $92,000 to build the lines."

What this group of farmers has done it is possible for other isolated New England communities to

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Port of Boston Aiding Favorable Commerce Trend

Port of Boston Business

Far more goods are being sold overseas from America than are being imported into the United States, throwing the balance of trade to the favorable side to the tune of nearly $454,000,000, according to Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs at Boston, today.

During the first four months of 1938, imports into the United States were valued at $648,280,818 and exports were $1,102,262,763, Mr. McGrath said, the trend being for the value of exports to increase steadily.

Boston part in the total picture was $35,603,838 of imports and $7,402,964 of exports, Mr. McGrath pointed out. Analysis of the commerce of the Port of Boston shows a substantial drop in value of imports, due chiefly to the decline in wool receipts from overseas as compared with last year.

Port of Boston business of the past week, as pictured statistically, compares:

Classifications	Week ending June 4, 1938	Year ago
Imports for consumption	$870,664	$4,929,964
Imports for Warehouse	154,998	1,738,130
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	286,629	498,359
Duties collected	157,940	992,326
Wool imports (lbs)	184,905	6,733,956
	Fiscal year July 1-June 4	Year ago
Wool imports (lbs)	20,187,950	154,178,322
Duties collected	$18,906,294	$43,600,583

Volcano Study Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif. — Professors Howell Williams and Charles A. Anderson, geologists at the University of California, will spend the coming summer studying the volcanoes of the Cascade Range, of which Mount Lassen is still active.

Maine Republicans Divided, But Democrats Claim Unity

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 6—Their Second District worries more or less patched up by the withdrawal of State Senator Walsh in favor of F. Harold Dubord, National Committeeman, for the Congressional nomination, Maine Democrats are quite content to sit back and permit the Republicans to provide virtually all the excitement of the primary campaigning.

Not at all in the manner that party leaders would prefer, Maine's G. O. P. is supplying that excitement in full measure through the medium of a bitter gubernatorial nomination contest between Gov. Lewis O. Barrows and State Senator Roy L. Fernald. Regardless of its outcome, what Republicans fear most of all is that the widening breach between the two factions can never be closed in time to achieve party harmony in September. Harmony, the most ardent Republican will admit, likely will be essential if the party is to prevail over Democratic opposition led by as shrewd and capable campaigner as Former Gov. Louis Brann has twice proved himself to be.

Brann's View Given

Mr. Brann, himself, expressed the Republican problem in a nutshell, this week when, calling attention to the Barrows-Fernald feud, he contrasted the "vicious contest between two factions that will never coalesce" to the "absolute harmony" which prevails in Democratic ranks. Of course, "absolute harmony" is stretching things a bit. There is still a primary fight in the first and second districts for U. S. Representative nominations, though the withdrawal of Mr. Walsh in the Second District left Mr. Dubord with but one opponent, Mrs. Elizabeth Soucy of Lewiston. Neither is there tangible evidence that the differences between two factions which split the party two years ago have been entirely removed.

Democrats, already pointing for the September elections are reported to be using once again an argument they used effectively in the past, that Maine, desirous of Federal relief funds, should have "officials who can co-operate with Washington" and who possess a "sympathetic ear" with the Administration.

The Republican primary campaigning has been unique in that so far as

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4)

Ancients Hold 300th Muster On Common

Tercentenary Gives Added Importance to Colorful Ceremony

Election Held

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Beside the mellow Soldier's Monument on the Common early this morning, with but a few inquisitive pigeons and squirrels for witnesses, was enacted one of Boston's oldest and strangest customs—the annual reveille of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

This morning there was an extra bit of flourish in the way the drums beat out and fifes shrilled the tunes that have come up through the years as part of the traditional routine—the old Army reveille, the Ancient's 618, the Rising Sun waltz, and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery March, written for the company by Sousa—for this morning marked a very important anniversary for the company. It was the 300th consecutive first Monday in June that the Ancients kept the orders of the day given them on this same Common that bright June morning just three centuries ago today.

Those orders were for the drums and fifes to call the officers to the armory for the annual sermon and election. Today these same ceremonies were carried through, but with special pomp and ceremony. Not the least of the observances today, of course, was the presence of 85 members of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, here to participate in the tercentary of the group which was founded by men who had themselves first served in the Honourable London Company.

Distinguished Guests

The London company was awakened at the Copley Plaza this morning by the Ancient's reveille corps, and marched to the Ancient's armory in Fanueil Hall where they were guests of the Boston Company before marching up to the State House to escort Gov. Charles F. Hurley and a list of distinguished guests to the annual sermon in Old South Church, following which the Company adjournedl to the Common to hold their annual drum head election of officers and to present a pageant depicting the first muster in 1638.

Tonight the celebration closes with a banquet at the Copley-Plaza Tomorrow the London Company proceeds to Rhode Island, then to New York.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company is one of Boston's most familiar traditions. It was originally formed to supply officers for the citizen's train-bands of early Colonial days. Such bands, or groups of citizens, were needed for protection from the Indians.

While this service was of value to the Commonwealth for many years the particular appeal of the organization has been, from almost the beginning, to either those men who delight in military drills and uniforms, or to retired regular army men who like the associations. Thus, the organization has become, in a sense, a military club.

Public Service

It should be noted, however, that mere social diversion has never been the chief goal of a majority of the members. There has been a continual effort to encourage public service and the organization has always enjoyed the support of men who hardly would have devoted their time and effort to it had the company been merely for the social good times of the members.

Phillips Brooks was one who pointed out in his sermon to the company June 6, 1872, that men of affairs and influence, such as members of the company, were needed to war on the side of virtue and truth, on the side (as he phrased it) "Of truth and spirit against the dragon."

Edward Everett Hale in the sermon on June 7, 1880 spoke of some of the individual service of members. One had built up the library, another had taken interest in the schools, another had worked for Chinese orphans. He urged that the

(Continued on Page 13, Column 5)

Tercentenary of a Boston Tradition

By a Staff Photographer

Reveille on Boston Common

The Reveille Corps of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company Marks the 300th Anniversary by Beating Reveille in Front of Soldiers' Monument. Left to Right—Edward Stevens, Charles E. Rogers, Joseph B. Kelly, T. J. Murphy, and Edward B. Geissler

Law to Fix Barbers' Hours Illegal; Taxpayers Hit District Court Bill

Boston Today

Ordinance Found Unconstitutional

Who would have thought that an amendment to the U. S. Constitution, aimed at curbing recalcitrant Southerners at the close of the Civil War, would be used 70 years later to prevent Massachusetts barbers from closing their shops early in the evening?

Yet, this is exactly what happened today in Quincy, Mass., when the State Supreme Court ruled unconstitutional a proposed ordinance fixing the opening and closing hours for barber shops as an infringement of the so-called "Reconstruction Amendment," adopted by Congress in 1866, ratified 1868.

The bridge between the two seemingly unrelated events is the much quoted phrase, included in the amendment to protect former slaves from denial to their civil rights, "No state shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law." Today, it was used to protect rebel Massachusetts barbers, who wish to keep open an hour later than their competitors.

The Court issued an advisory opinion in the case of an ordinance,

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Conant's Action Meets Protests

Two members of the Harvard faculty today protested against the refusal of Dr. James B. Conant, President of the University, last week to reinstate two dismissed economics instructors.

The two who protested were Dr. F. O. Matthiessen, Associate Professor of History and Literature, and Dr. D. W. Prall, Associate Professor of Philosophy.

Objecting to Dr. Conant's rejection of the recommendations of a faculty committee of seven, named by him last spring, for the reinstatement of Dr. J. Raymond Walsh and Dr. Alan R. Sweezy, the two professors said their "misgivings about the (University) Administration that arose from this case have not been dispelled."

Pointing out the President of Harvard issued his reply "within a week" after receiving the committee's report, the two objectors added: "Even our brief first presentation here should indicate how many aspects of the situation the Administration has failed to reckon with, and how far short it has fallen of any conception of democratic justice or wise educational policy."

The two ousted men were given two-year terminating contracts a year ago. They have since resigned.

Postal Telegraph Workers for C. I. O.

The Committee for Industrial Organization has won an election among operators of the Postal Telegraph system in metropolitan Boston, defeating a rival American Federation of Labor union by a vote of 162-113, Michael F. Widman, Jr., New England C. I. O. Director, announced today.

"This election, coming on top of the Holmes legislative report, calling us Communists, seems to be a good answer to those charges," said Mr. Widman. "In the election campaign, the A. F. of L. called us everything from soup to nuts. They warned the postal workers against the 'dictatorial principles of Communist Russia,' which they said we used; but the result shows how much the employees believed them."

The competing unions were the American Radio Telegraphists Association of the C. I. O., and the Commercial Telegraphers Association of the A. F. of L.

State Housing Bill Is Attacked

A charge that $50,000 is being spent to "put over" the Housing Authority Bill in this State was made today before the House Ways and Means Committee by Mrs. Hannah M. Connors, representing the Real Estate Owners and Tenants League of Massachusetts. The Committee, having previously heard those in favor of the housing bill, considered arguments from the opposition today.

The legislation authorized the establishment of City and Town Housing Authorities to supervise the erection of housing projects which would be financed by public funds: 90 per cent coming from the Federal

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

Boston Today

District Court Bill Called 'Grab'

The District Court reform bill was termed a $362,000 "salary grab" by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers today in urging the House of Representatives to kill the measure.

"While purporting to end certain abuses in the District Court system," Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Federation, declared, "the measure would do little more than grant wholesale salary increases."

Under the terms of the bill justices' salaries would be substantially increased in return for the abandonment of their private law practices. Salaries now range from $1,200 to $6,000 a year and with the increases Mr. MacDonald stated, would range from $4,000 to $7,500—making increases totalling $178,000 a year.

In an ambiguous section, Mr. MacDonald declared, the measure apparently gives to court clerks salary increases proportionate to the judges' pay increases with no additional burden placed on the clerks. This increase, he continued would cost the taxpayers $184,000 a year.

Agawam Counsel Gets $40,000 Fee

Bartholomew A. Brickley, counsel for the Agawam Racing and Breeders' Association, Inc., during its 2½ years' reorganization proceedings, was awarded $40,000 in counsel fees and $800 in expenses today by Federal Judge George C. Sweeney.

In the reorganization of the Association, which owns the Agawam Race Track near Springfield, all secured creditors were paid in full, while unsecured creditors were paid 50 cents on the dollar. Only one more claim remains to be paid—that of a New York lawyer for his services.

Hunk of Lead a New Timepiece For Measuring the Earth's Age

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A new lead timepiece of greater value to geologists than all the gold watches in America, has been found by Dr. Alfred O. Nier, National Research Fellow in the Harvard Physics Laboratories. It gives natural science a much needed instrument whereby the time-element involved in formation of mineral deposits when the earth began can be determined.

For a mineral timepiece, natural scientists have been using uranium lead, which is the end-product remaining after the radioactive uranium has dissipated its energy. Because they know the rate at which dissipation takes place, geologists can tell how old a deposit is from the proportion of live uranium to that of the end-product. In this way, the age of the earth as told from the oldest known uranium-containing rocks, has been estimated at 1,750,000 years. Many authorities now believe this figure will have to be revised upward to perhaps 3,000,000 years.

Harvard's find concerns the ordinary or common type of lead, the so-called "older brother" of uranium lead. This is as old as the earth itself, and was included in the molten mass of the earth, thought to have been thrown off from the sun. The valuable new secret about this ordinary lead, which has been kept from scientists so far, is that the relative proportions of the four isotopes of this metal vary from sample to sample. Isotopes are atoms of the same element which differ slightly in weight. There are four different weights of lead the atomic units of which are 204, 206, 207, and 208.

Dr. Nier shows that the relative abundances of these isotopes, formerly thought not to vary a great deal, may vary as much as 15 per cent. This was not known before because the variations in abundance of the four isotopes are such that their weighted average, the atomic weight of lead, has always been found to be precisely the same, 207.21 atomic units. Thus, until Dr. Nier developed a sufficiently delicate atom "sifter," able to detect the presence and abundance of rare isotopic forms, no correction was possible.

An important goal which a continuation of this study promises to achieve is the disclosure of important clues as to the mechanism of the formation of lead ores.

Boston Hears La Follette On Party Policies

Wisconsin Governor Says U. S. Can't Go On Half Idle, Half at Work

Production Urged

Employment for Millions Called Fundamental, Not Emergency Problem

John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Gov. Philip F. La Follette, of Wisconsin, has a way of getting to the heart of big problems without using long sentences or big words.

This is equally true whether he is standing on the stage speaking at a public meeting or sitting with his feet tucked under him in his room at a hotel talking to reporters.

On April 28, the mid-Western Governor announced at a convention in Madison, Wis., the formation of a new political party, the National Progressive Association, devoted to the policy of multiplying, rather than dividing, national wealth.

Critics of the program called it vague and general.

Confers With Leaders

Over the week end in Boston, where he conferred with liberal and labor leaders, he made two planks of his platform specific.

Seated in a big armchair in the Hotel Bellevue, with his knees drawn up under his chin, and wearing the cross and circle emblem of his Party in his lapel, Governor La Follette told in the plain language of plain men his plan for recovery through boosting, instead of cutting, production.

As it unfolded, he avoided equally the long words and involved theories of the economist and the personal invective of the demagogue.

It is a plan, he said, for dealing with the most fundamental problem facing the United States since the Civil War—the problem of continuing unemployment.

"Many things the National Administration has done can be justified as emergency measures," he said; "but at the end of 10 years, you can't go on treating them as emergencies. An emergency can't last 10 years.

Can't Go On

"You can't go on curtailing production on farm and factory, and keeping half of the working population out of production, without lowering the standard of living. The standard of those who work will be dragged down by the standard of those on relief.

"Lincoln said this Nation can't endure half slave and half free. We say it can't endure half idle and half at work."

The Wisconsin Governor argued that the prospect of permanent unemployment for millions of men and women is a fundamental, not an emergency, problem, and should be remedied by a fundamental treatment. The New Deal, he charged, has made no attempt to treat this question basically.

Although frowning on the phrases used by economists, he held, as many of them do, that the key to putting men back to work is to revive the heavy construction industries, which lead to so many avenues of employment.

He believes this can be done through a Government-sponsored program of re-equipping the railroads and rebuilding the slums. It was in this connection that he offered a specific plan.

Railroads Obsolete

"The railroads of this country are obsolete mechanically," he declared. "Every train carries three times the dead weight it needs to carry. With new steels now available, train tonnage can be cut by one third through purchase of new equipment.

"Even with such a big railroad as the Santa Fe, if you would divert 7 per cent of competing motor traffic to the railroad, you would double the traffic of the Santa Fe. You can do it, if you modernize the equipment."

Mr. La Follette proposed a $3,500,000,000 private bond issue by the railroads to finance the new equipment, and predicted a resulting building program in the metal, textile and other industries would reemploy 3,500,000 persons.

To push back the present enormous debt structure of the railroads, and permit the issuance of new bonds ahead of all existing indebtedness, he urged an act of Congress be passed putting all roads in "a sort of receivership."

Bonds Authorized

The new bonds then would be authorized in the manner of "receivership certificates," which, he said, are issued normally in bankruptcy proceedings to obtain working capital.

"I am told that this would be entirely legal and Constitutional," he declared. "It is the only way the capital could be obtained. There is plenty of idle capital around. It could come out without coaxing, if an opportunity for investment like this were offered."

He said the modernizing program should be made "compulsory" by Congress, "under threat of Government operation of the roads," and that the engineering details should be worked out by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The second plank in the Progressive recovery program is for a housing program modeled on that of Sweden. It would be financed partly by the Government and partly by private capital, but details of the plan have not yet been worked out, Governor La Follette said.

"When the depression came, Sweden found it had idle people and idle

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 11

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
Old Timers' Night

"La Sorella," March.....Borel-Clerc
Overture to "Poet and Peasant".....Suppé
"La Paloma" ("The Dove").....Yradier
Selection from "The Mikado".....Sullivan
Waltz, "Jolly Fellows".....Volstedt
"La Golondrina" ("The Swallow"),
Mexican Folk Song.....
(Arranged for Strings by Findlay)
"Song Fest," Medley.....
"Pack Up Your Troubles"—"Smiles"—"Till We Meet Again"—"In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree"—"My Wild Irish Rose"—"Take Me Out to the Ball Game"—"Sweet Adeline"—"Put on Your Old Gray Bonnet"—"There Is a Tavern in the Town"—"Maine Stein Song"—"Let Me Call You Sweetheart."
"A Hunt in the Black Forest." Descriptive Episode.....Voelker
The crowing of the rooster announces the dawn—Call of hunting horns to assemble—They sing the champagne song and drink—The cracking of whips and barking of hounds are heard—The fox is sighted—The capture is made.
"The Glow Worm.....Lincke
Songs of the Old Days.....
"Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ay"—"The Bowery"—"The Sidewalks of New York"—"Sweet Rosie O'Grady"—"Daisy Bell" ("A Bicycle Built for Two")—"Comrades"—"Little Annie Rooney"—"She May Have Seen Better Days"—"The Band Played On"—"After the Ball"—"A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight."

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Theaters

Shubert—
"The Star-Wagon," featuring Burgess Meredith and Lillian Gish. Presented by Guthrie McClintic. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Scollay and Modern—
"Kentucky Moonshine," with the Ritz Brothers. Scollay: 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:50 5:50 9:55. Modern: 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Farewell to Arms." Scollay 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:25 8:30. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10. 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"Glimpses of Austria," "Tennis Tactics," "Ted Husing Swim-Sport," latest news-reel and other shorts.

Metropolitan—
"Adventures of Robin Hood," starring Errol Flynn. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:45. Also "Little Miss Thoroughbred," featuring Fred McHugh and Ann Sheridan. 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:35.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Fenway and Paramount—

Fred MacMurray and Harriet Hilliard in "Cocoanut Grove." Fenway: 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Hunted Men," with Lloyd Nolan and Mary Carlisle. Fenway 2:40, 5:35, 8:35. Paramount: 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20.

Coolidge Corner—
"Mayerling," featuring Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux. 1:50, 5, 8:10. Also "Four Men and a Prayer," with Loretta Young and Richard Greene, 3:35, 6:45, 9:59

Brookline Village Theater—
"Girl of the Golden West." 2:20, 5:45, 9:15. Also "Love, Honor and Behave," with Barbara O'Neil, John Litel and Dick Foran, 4:20, 7:50.

Keith Memorial—
"Vivacious Lady," starring Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. 10:41 a. m., 1:30, 4:19, 7:08, 10. Also "Blind Alibi," with Richard Dix. 9:30 a. m., 12:19, 3:08, 5:57, 8:46.

Boston—
Peter Lorre in "Mr. Motto's Gamble," 9:45 a. m., 1, 4:06, 7:12, 10:18. Also "Swing Your Lady," with Humphrey Bogart and Frank McHugh. 11:18 a. m., 2:24, 6:30, 8:36.

Uptown—
"Joy of Living," with Irene Dunne and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 1, 4, 7:05, 10:10. Also "Battle of Broadway," featuring Victor McLaglen, Brian Donlevy, and Louise Hovick. 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

Strand—
"Rosalie," featuring Eleanor Powell and Nelson Eddy. Also "That's My Story," with Claudia Morgan and William Lundigan.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Bette Davis in Jezebel." Also "Billy Rose's Revenue," and latest March of Time. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Exeter—
Jeanette MacDonald and Neyson Eddy in "Girl of the Golden West." 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Also "Walt Disney's Revue." 2, 4:50, 7:45.

Tremont—
Claudette Colbert in "Imitation of Life." Also "52nd Street," with Ian Hunter and Pat Patterson. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

State and Orpheum—
"Yellow Jack," co-starring Robert Montgomery and Virginia Bruce, Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:05, 4:10, 7:15, 10:20. Also "Hold That Kiss," with Maureen O'Sullivan, Dennis O'Keefe and Mickey Rooney. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 8:55.

Hub—
Boris Karloff, Mae Clarke, John Boles and Colin Clive in "Frankenstein" 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:20, 10:10. Also Carole Lombard in "Love Before Breakfast." 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 6, 8:50.

University—
Irene Dunne and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. in "Joy of Living." 3, 6:15, 9:30. Also "The Baroness and the Butler," with William Powell and Annabella. 1:35, 4:45, 8:05.

Other Events

Lincoln House—
"Bury the Dead," by Irwin Shaw, presented by the Lincoln House Players. Tonight's performance sponsored by the Greater Boston Youth Peace Counsel, 60 Emerald Street. Through June 7. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Mrs. Sayward will present a guidance lecture on Peruvian Textiles. 11 a. m.

Kiwanis Club, Hotel Touraine—
The Kiwanis Club will hold its weekly luncheon in the Renaissance Room. 12 noon.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

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'Man Without Country' Gains Entry To U. S. After Waiting for 3 Years

Patience and persistence won American citizenship for "a man without a country," and the right to enter this Country for another, immigration records today disclosed.

Bernard Malkowski, who has lived aboard ship for three years, unable to land at any port visited, finally secured naturalization papers giving him the right to go ashore in the United States. A native of Poland, the man entered the United States three years ago from Japan. Picked up by Immigration officials he was deported to Japan, but that Country refused to allow him to enter. So he has since then been "at home" on ships of the Isthmian line that brought him to the United States and has been around the world a dozen times, without the privilege of going ashore at any port.

Polish officials in this Country became interested and ironed out the obstacles in the way of naturalization of Mr. Malkowski. As a result, when he was at Penang a short time ago aboard the steamer Steel Traveler, he was presented with naturalization papers by the American Consul at that port. Today the Steel Traveler is in Boston, but Mr. Malkowski shows no disposition to take advantage of his newly acquired privilege of landing. He probably will come ashore for the first time legally when the steamer reaches New York.

James Ryan of Newfoundland, who came to Boston recently on the steamer Nova Scotia, but was refused admission because Immigration officials understood him to say that he had a job waiting for him on a steam trawler, appealed to Washington. His appeal won him the right to enter the Country after careful weighing of the evidence in the case.

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Center—The Giant Dryer for Sheets of Woodpulp
Lower—Col. George A. Richter, Chemical Director of the Brown Company

Honorary Degree Awarded Disney

LOS ANGELES, June 6 (AP)—Honorary degrees were conferred upon Walt Disney, creator of Mickey Mouse, and upon several other persons of outstanding achievements, at the University of Southern California's commencement exercises for 1,600 graduates.

Rufus B. von KleinSmid, President of the University, awarded to Mr. Disney the degree of Doctor of Science "in recognition of distinguished achievements in cinematography."

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Once Waste N. E. Hardwood Used for Pulp

Lord Kelvin's dictum that "the life and soul of science is its practical application," seems borne out by the number of new things, new jobs, new factories, new industries flourishing today in the northeastern United States whose business progress can be traced directly to research. A staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor has investigated representative industrial plants and associated research laboratories. This is the second of eight articles.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, N. H.—A new chapter in the use of New England forest products is being written through research which has found methods for utilizing hardwoods in the manufacture of wood pulp. Timberland values have been increased by millions of dollars with benefits that are already being realized by small and large landowners.

Col. George A. Richter, chemical director of the Brown Company, a $75,000,000 New Hampshire paper and pulp concern, disclosed recently that through newly developed processes, formerly commercially useless maples, birches and beech woods are today being made into stockings, fountain pens, radio cabinets and underwear—to mention only four leading products.

Two Major Fields

"Only a short time ago," said Colonel Richter, "we in the wood pulp industry looked upon hardwood as a nuisance and a hindrance. Now, hardwood pulp, one of our greatest assets, is used in two major fields—for conversion into high-grade paper and as a base stock in the rayon and chemical fields."

For a concern such as the Brown Company, with timber holdings larger than the State of Connecticut abounding in hardwood, the importance of such discoveries can be readily understood.

One of the earliest of recent developments was the use of wood pulp for electric cable conduits and for artificial leather for boots, shoes, brief cases, etc. This was followed by the development of high-content alpha cellulose pulps which put wood pulp into the field formerly occupied by cotton fabrics. This is now used as a substitute for rags in paper making, for cotton linters in the manufacture of rayon, in nitrate plants producing celluloid and allied products with a hundred or more uses.

Farmers Aided

"Today," continued Colonel Richter, "axes are ringing all over Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire, judiciously cutting hardwood timber that once was left standing as useless when the softwood was cut. That wood is being turned into pulp by patented Brown processes, to be used in the making of rayons, fine papers, plastics, lacquers, etc., thereby opening a wide field for many New England industries and providing farmers and small woodlot owners with a market for their hardwood." Such is one gift of chemistry to northeastern farmers.

At present the Brown Company is producing about 200 tons of this pulp daily and its orders are running more than 50 per cent in excess of capacity, even with mills operating on a three-shift basis. Japan, the world's largest producer of silk and one of the leading buyers of American wood pulp, is numbered among the company's largest customers. Substantial tonnage is likewise being shipped to Europe.

And now, to convince any citizen who might feel he can do without applied chemistry, of his mistake let us follow the ordinary man through part of his daily routine.

He wakes up to the tune of an alarm clock whose metal parts have been pickled with sulphuric acid and decorated with lacquer. He dons a bathrobe carbonized with sulphuric, and leather slippers finished with lacquer. His morning shave is soap in which are many chemicals and water treated with sodium aluminate.

Clothing and Food

He dresses in a suit dyed with the aid of Glauber's salt, selects a blue tie with white polka dots, printed with synthetic lacquers, and while driving to town in his car which starts promptly thanks to the battery acid, he pays no attention to the tires which contain sulphur, nor the oil which has been refined with sulphuric acid, nor the safety glass which has been laminated with a chemical plastic nor the alcohol radiator anti-freeze, nor any of the 200-odd other chemical parts of his car—unless trouble develops.

At work, perhaps he notices his secretary's lips are redder (due to phthalic anhydride), her dress is finely printed (due to perchloride of iron, sodium sulfate and nitric acid), a faint odor of roses fills the air (thanks to coumarin vanillin in her perfumery), and perhaps he furnishes her with a comfortable chair upholstered in imitation leather (hail to bisulfite of soda, basic chrome sulfate and disodium phosphate!).

Not to mention the plastics that surround him, his ink, his pen, his telephone set, his paper or the rubber bands and the library paste of methyl salicylate, but to go home and sit down with him at supper—his carving knife handle is a carbolic acid fiberloid, sulphuric acid and chlorine made the tablecloth whiter, Santamine and hypochlorite of soda produced sanitary dairy products, monocalcium phosphate and sodium pyrophosphate leavened the biscuits.

Saccharin and phosphoric acid are in the carbonated beverage, chlorine, sulfate of alumina, ammonia nd iron sulfate purified the water, sodium benzoate kept the relish from spoiling quickly, muriatic acid went into the gelatine dessert, and the candy was flavored perhaps with methyl salicylate.

Finally he climbed between snowy sheets bleached with sodium hyperchloride and pulled up warm blankets carbonized with sulphuric and dyed with the aid of acetic acid.

Religion in Schools Vetoed by Quezon

MANILA, June 6 (AP)—Commonwealth President Quezon climaxed a religious controversy June 4 by vetoing a bill passed by the Philippine Assembly providing for optional religious instruction in public schools.

The President, himself a converted Roman Catholic, took the stand that under existing legislation responsibility for teaching religion is placed upon the parents and guardians and upon the Church to which the family belongs, but not upon the Government.

The measure would have made it the duty of the superintendent of schools to fix a reasonable hour for classes in religion in Philippine public schools.

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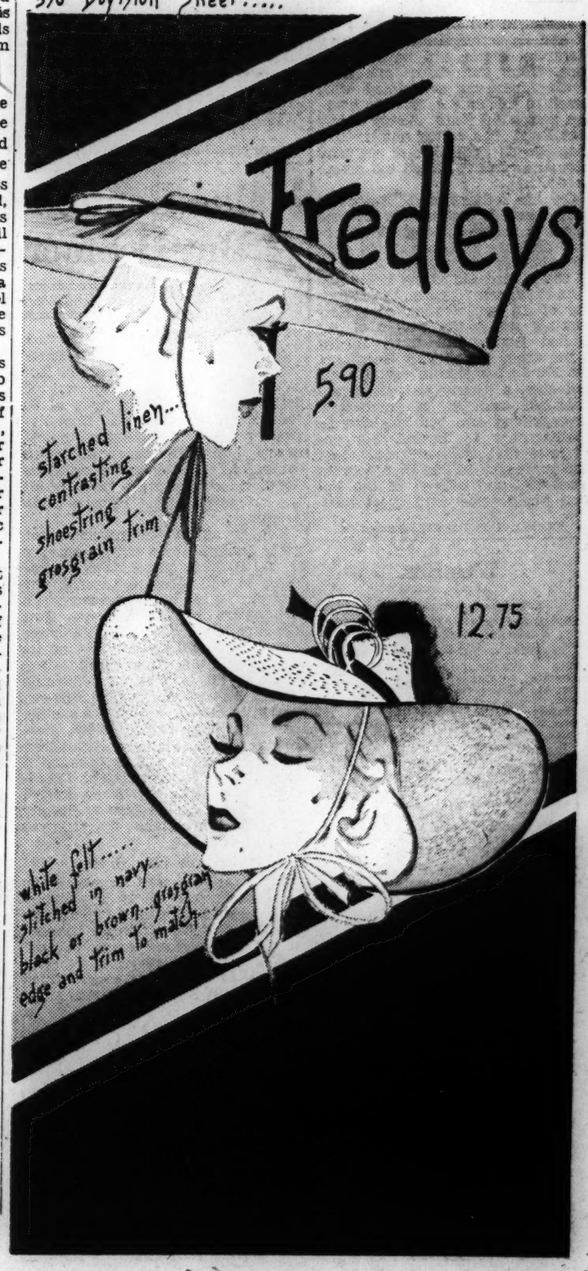
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Explorers Start for Diggings in Armenia

Packed aboard their modern station wagon with a commodious baggage rack on top and large-sized wheels underneath to cope with mud holes, Dr. Kirsopp Lake of Harvard and Mrs. Silva Lake of the University of Pennsylvania's Research Department are today motoring somewhere between Athens and Istanbul, headed for archaeological diggings in Van of Turkish Armenia.

The expedition, of which Dr. Lake is leader, is sponsored by the University of Pennsylvania, Harvard, and Brown Universities. To reach their objective, the Lakes must first travel an 8,000-foot mountain pass, closed by snow and ice from October to May. The open season of this pass determines the open period for the summer's "dig."

The ancient city of Van is situated on Lake Van and was presumably destroyed by the Scythians about 600 B. C. It consisted of a central citadel extending out towards the lake, and a surrounding town which covered both the north and south slopes of the citadel hill.

The importance of Van as an archaeological field was recognized by English and German scholars 40 or more years ago but nothing was done about it. During the World War the Russians occupied this territory for a time and Professor Marr of St. Petersburg seized the occasion to run over to Van and do a little prospecting. Though unprepared for extensive excavating he did succeed in bringing to light several noteworthy inscriptions, found in arched caverns in the sides of the hill.

Favorable Circumstances

The directors of the current enterprise plan to excavate the entire citadel and to explore fully all the openings in the sides of the hill. The accumulated debris is not deep, and—what is particularly favorable for the diggers—the modern town, largely destroyed in the War, has been rebuilt out on the plain, two or three miles distant. Naturally, this leaves the archaeologists greater freedom in dealing with the ancient town.

A bilingual inscription, found in the region, proved to be a key to the old Vannic tongue. It made possible the interpretation of about 40 per cent of the hitherto unknown Vannic language. It is hoped that sufficient additional material in the form of inscriptions or tablets may be uncovered to permit the complete study of the language. In that case such questions as the following may find answer: When did Van have its beginning? Where did its founders come from? Was it always inhabited by the same race? How will Vannic deeds and culture fit into the picture which has been drawn from the excavations in Anatolia, Iran, and Caucasia?

Aside from the Lakes, the field staff will have the experienced services of Mr. and Mrs. Bache, who have been in charge for some years of the U. of P. Museum "dig" at Tepe Gawra. Furthermore, Barton Muller, who was with the Lakes at Serabit two years ago and recently has been with the Baches at Tepe Gawra, will be the chief architect. In addition to another architect and a draftsman, an assistant field director, thoroughly experienced in the practical side of digging, and speaking Turkish, German, and English, will be found probably in the German Archaeological Institute at Istanbul. In July Prof. Robert Casey of Brown University will arrive to help supervise the field laborers, the latter a mixture of Turks and Kurds. Unlike the policy followed at many other "digs" in the East, only men will be hired for the spade work.

Summer Climate Agreeable

Little or no trouble is expected with the climate in the summer season. Of course there are mosquitoes and precautions will be taken with the drinking water. Lake Van, its navigable part 50 by 40 miles, surrounded by high mountains, is about 5,500 feet above sea level. Mount Ararat towers in the far distance.

Explaining the changed position of archaeologists, Professor Lake says: "There was a time when the main business of an archaeological expedition was to fill a museum in Europe or America with objects of art, and that entirely laudable aim was so much put into the foreground that an expedition which did not do this was regarded as a flat failure. But lately people at home have come to realize that, after all, knowledge is more important than the collection of remnants. Also people, like the Turks, have themselves taken up excavating and are trying to collect on the spot all the things which used to be taken to museums in Europe and America. There is no longer any possibility of making in this country great collections similar to those which mark the past. And for myself, it seems far better that the museums illustrating the history of Asia Minor should be mainly in Asia Minor rather than in London or America.

"Those of us who are going to Turkey today are not going in order to pillage the country of objects of ancient art, but to help the Turks themselves to find out the history of their own great country. It is in that spirit that we go and ought to go, and it is in that spirit that the Turks welcome us as their assistants.

"I am certain that we shall not find all the things which we hope to find and I am also equally certain that we shall find some things which we never expected to see."

Braintree Girl Heads Bay State Order of Rainbow

Miss Norma L. Hedlund, of Braintree, Simmons College student, was acclaimed Grand Worthy Advisor for next year by 650 delegates of the Order of Rainbow for Girls of Massachusetts before closing the last day of their 13th annual state session in Boston at Brown Hall Saturday.

Other state officers chosen included: Grand Associate Worthy Advisor, Miss Betty Trow, Brookline; Grand Charity, Miss Dorothy Hillner, Belmont; Grand Hope, Miss Roberta Follansbee, Fitchburg; Grand Faith, Miss Fay Kimball, Greenfield; Grand Drill Leader, Miss Jean E. McCammond, Lexington.

The newly-appointed officers were installed. Miss Frances Littlefield, former Grand Drill Leader, will lead the installing suite. The session closed with a Grand Ball and reception.

Congress Gets Measure to End Aid to Sectarian Institutions

A Constitutional Amendment prohibiting all appropriations to sectarian schools or institutions by either State or Federal Government, has been introduced in Congress by Representative John M. Robison of Kentucky.

The move culminates an intensive campaign by Frank J. Batcheller of Somerville, Mass., chairman of the National Committee of the League Opposed to Sectarian Appropriations (formerly the American Minutemen). According to Mr. Batcheller, the resolve against sectarian appropriations has been unanimously endorsed by organizations the total membership of which exceeds 15,000,000 persons.

"Congressman Robison deserves the gratitude of every believer in the American principle of the complete separation of church and state for his courageous actions in introducing the amendment to prohibit sectarian appropriations," Mr. Batcheller said today. "There is a very real need for the amendment. A determined effort to secure public money for parochial schools and other sectarian institutions is well under way and must be squarely met."

Mr. Batcheller called attention to the fact that bills appropriating millions of dollars for sectarian schools have been passed in the Ohio State Senate twice, but have been defeated on each occasion in the State House of Representatives. The measure will be brought up again. In New York, a bill has been introduced in the Constitutional Convention to authorize government aid to parochial schools and a similar effort will shortly be made in Rhode Island, according to Mr. Batcheller. Other states have provided free transportation for parochial school pupils as well as free books and supplies.

"In the report last February of the National Advisory Committee on Education, which urged the appropriation of hundreds of millions of dollars of Federal money for education in the different states, it was recommended that a portion of this vast sum be used to aid parochial schools," said Mr. Batcheller. "Only by a national Constitutional Amendment can sectarian appropriations be definitely ended, and constant controversy in Washington and in the different states be averted."

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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude: news	Top Hatters: orch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	Top Hatters: orch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "March of Games"	**"The Singing Lady"**	Your Family: drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 News; music	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 "Popeye"; sketch	The Revelers: quartet	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	"Pianoleers"
7:00 Variety program	"Alias Jimmy Valentine"; drama	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Cliff Natalie's Orchestra
7:15 America Dances	Music Is My Handicap	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Eddie Cantor; orchestra; comedy	Popular music	Sport comment	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Piano; tenor
7:45		"Let's Celebrate"		Don Humbert's Band
8:00 Lou Holtz; Ted Husing; music	"If I Had the Chance"; interviews	Burns and Allen; Jan Garber's Orchestra	Reggie Child's Orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15			Reggie Child's Orchestra	Evening Concert
8:30 Pick and Pat: comedy; soloists; orch	"Those We Love"; dramatic serial	Richard Crooks; orchestra; chorus	Charioteers: quartet	Evening Concert
8:45			Jack Marshard's Orch	Commentator
9:00 Theater: Ibsen's "A Doll's House";	Network program	"The Planets"	Ruby and His Orchestra	Dinner to the Ancient
9:15	Network program	"The Planets"	Johnson Family	and Honorable Artillery Company of London
9:30 Joan Crawford:	"American Foreign	"The Planets"	"The Witch's Tale"	
9:45 Basil Rathbone	Policy"	"The Planets"	"The Witch's Tale"	
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	Fisk Jubilee Choir	Marek Weber's Orch.;	"True or False"	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	Fisk Jubilee Choir	soloists; quartet	"True or False"	Amateur Hour
10:30 "A Little Night Music"; orchestra	Forum: speaker	"For Men Only"; Van Steeden's Orchestra	Opera, "Carmen," "streamlined" version:	Don Humbert's Band
10:45	Forum: speaker			**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	Yankee News Service	soloists; orchestra	Lopez Orchestra
11:15 Ran Wilde's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Opera; "Carmen"	Lopez Orchestra
11:30 Gasparre's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Pancho's Orchestra	Stuff Smith's Orchestra
11:45 Gasparre's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Pancho's Orchestra	Stuff Smith's Orchestra

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 'Rhythm Romance'	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organ concert	Musical Timetable
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	Network program	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable
8:45 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	Network program	Rhythm Orchestra	Musical Timetable
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Food talk	Farm News
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	"Music and the Muse"
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"; popular variety; news	Food talk	Merry-Go-Round	Fashion talk
9:45 Bachelor's Children		Mystery Chef	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Home Forum, talk	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	Singing Strings	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Concert Hall"	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft"; organ	Studio speaker
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	Highlights, Halftones	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	Highlights, Halftones	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Hill Billy music	"Music for Madame"
11:15 Vocalist	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Dusty Rider
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Women and News	Consumers' Program	"Get Thin to Music"	Jam Session
11:45 Aunt Jennie stories	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life"	Tenor; orchestra	Commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; features; Noonday Revue; music	Organist	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Studio speaker		"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian Radio review
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home Hour	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"		"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"		"George and Juanita"	N. E. Conservatory	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways"	N. E. Conservatory	Dave Ballantine, songs
1:45 Hymn recital	Armchair Quartet	Don Van Wart, pianist	Leo Freudberg's Orch.	Vocalists
2:00 News Service	J. Heller, tenor	"Musical Roundup"	Piano soloist	"Chorus Parade"
2:15 "Tours in Tone"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sports commentator	"Sweet Music"
2:30 U. S. Marine Band	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Household talk	Sports reports	Federal Theater "Pioneer of Science"
2:45 U. S. Marine Band	Hymn recital	"School for Wives"	Sports reports	
3:00 "Tin Pan Alley"	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	**Boston Red Sox vs. Cleveland baseball game**	Vocalists
3:15 Dance music	Rakov's Orchestra	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Sport reports
3:30 "Story of Song"	U. S. Army Band	Pepper Young's Family	**Boston Red Sox vs. Cleveland baseball game**	Sport reports
3:45 "Story of Song"	U. S. Army Band	"The Guiding Light"		"Rhythm and Stuff"
4:00 Chas. Hector's Or.	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk	**Boston Red Sox vs. Cleveland baseball game**	Sport reports
4:15 Popular music	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"		Sport reports
4:30 "Harmonettes"	Club Matinee: variety	Commentator	**Boston Red Sox vs. Cleveland baseball game**	Sport reports
4:45 "Party"; music	Club Matinee; variety	"Girl Alone"; sketch		Sport reports
5:00 Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news	Sports; music	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	Top Hatters: orch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Popular music	**"The Singing Lady"**	Dramatic sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 News; music	"Four of Us"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 Concert Orchestra	Paul Savin's Orchestra	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sports commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Vocalist	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	"Melodic Tones"
7:00 Variety program	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Cliff Natalie's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood comment	Dramatic sketch	Vocal varieties	Vincent Pirro's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 **Helen Mencken in "Second Husband"**	Vivian Chiesa, soprano	Commentator	Dramatized news	Detective Drama
7:45	Vivian Chiesa, soprano	Garden Club	"Novelty Choir"	Detective Drama
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson:	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Claire Trevor; sk	Al Donahue's Orchestra	vocal group	Morton Gould's Orch.	Don Humbert's Orch.
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	"Information Please";	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet: drama	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 Raye; orchestra	questions; answers	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet: drama	"Pet Peeves"
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang:	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	"Melody Land"	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy; soloist; or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	terviews	"Johnson Family"; sk	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	NBC Jamboree	Fibber McGee and Com-	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
9:45 Orch.; quartet	NBC Jamboree	pany	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
10:00 "Time to Shine":	NBC Jamboree	Robert L. Ripley; or-	Billy Lossez's Orch.	Cliff Natalie's Orch.
10:15 Hal Kemp Orch.	NBC Jamboree	chestra; guests	Commentator	Cliff Natalie's Orch.
10:30 Mystery sketch	**Talk, James A. Farley**	"Hollywood Gossip"	Reggie Childs's Orch.	Don Humbert's Orch.
10:45 Network speaker	"Music All Your Own"	"Rhythm Symphonic"	Reggie Childs's Orch.	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	Traffic talk	Billy Hayes' Orchestra
11:15 "America Dances"	Music As You Desire It	Yankee Weather Service	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Billy Hayes' Orchestra
11:30 Art Shaw's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Lou Breeze's Orch.	"Salute to Cities";	Victor Nelson's Orch.
11:45 Art Shaw's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Lou Breeze's Orch.	military band	Victor Nelson's Orch.

River Gets Phone With Own Number For Height Check

HARTFORD, Conn., June 6 (AP)—Old Man River—the Connecticut River, in this case—gets a telephone next week but, unlike the ordinary subscriber, he'll have a private, unlisted number known only to the Federal weatherman and his assistants.

Henry E. Hathaway, the official forecaster here, announced that a telephonic water stage transmitter, the only one in the Country outside of Washington, D. C., would be installed to enable his office to keep a daily check on the river's height without the trouble of reading a gauge.

It's relatively easy to call up the river and learn how things are coming along, Mr. Hathaway explained

When he dials the river's number a receiver automatically lifts on a telephone set installed in a "well" in a bridge across the stream. Then the weatherman gets a signal, there is a pause and then another signal. By timing the length of the pause with a stop watch he computes the heights of the river.

The Telephone Company keeps the river's number secret because authorities don't want amateur weathermen using it for experiments.

The device, Mr. Hathaway said, would be very valuable during floods when it will eliminate the problem of trying to reach the old type of gauge which was surrounded by high water.

During the March, 1936, flood when one-fifth of Hartford was inundated, Leslie Conover, weatherman, made a number of perilous rowboat trips to get readings on the river's height.

Mr. Hathaway said there were plans to install the telephonic devices at Springfield, Mass., and other Connecticut River points.

St. Paul's School Gifts

CONCORD, N. H., June 6 (AP)—St. Paul's School has received gifts of more than $40,000 since last July, Henry C. Kittredge, Acting Rector, announced at the annual anniversary luncheon for alumni.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, June 7

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc.

Methodist Bishop Names New Leader

MANCHESTER, Conn., June 6 (AP)—Bishop Herbert Welch of Boston appointed the Rev. James V. Claypool, of East Providence, R. I., Superintendent of the Providence District last night as the five-day session of the New England Southern Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church came to a close.

The new Superintendent succeeds the Rev. William Bath, of Providence, R. I., who was named Pastor at Vineyard Haven and Lambert's Cove in the New Bedford, Mass., District, one of 24 new Pastoral appointments in the three districts comprising the Conference which were announced by Bishop Welch.

Mr. Claypool also was appointed a delegate to next April's Unification Congress.

Seek Rare Paintings

Representatives of the Fine Arts Committee of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition will travel 200,000 miles to arrange for loans of paintings by old masters, ancient art of Pacific Basin countries, and contemporary paintings.

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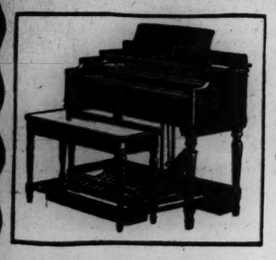

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Boston Museum of Modern Art Looks Ahead

The Arts in Boston

All the adjectives which qualified Boston art exhibits have had to be altered since the Boston Museum of Modern Art has appeared upon the scene. Quite free of commercial restraints, this museum has provided exhibitions selected entirely for artistic or scholarly merit. Independent in outlook, modern in taste, youthful in its carefree attitude, the Museum has furnished, more fully than any other single gallery has been free to do, the necessary counter-irritant to Boston reaction.

While these novelties are no longer new, these trends no longer revolutionary, it is necessary with a stroke of finality to recognize equal rights of exhibition. It must be admitted that there has persisted a feeling among the more venerable art institutions that the art of our epoch is something exotic, something risky to tamper with. (Germanic Museum at Harvard to the contrary.) If the Boston Museum had a more flexible policy, it would some time ago have been showing the very things which interest the new Modern Museum, and with little fanfare of hesitation. The Fogg Art Museum, originated for youth, has been very evasive about the youthful phases, good and bad, in living art. But it is no secret that museums generally avoid the experimental, hiding safely in the cool recesses of archeology and documented arts. How odd that Bostonians, quick to sense the beauty of Japanese scrolls, Peruvian textiles, Sienese primitives, were not astute enough to purchase half a dozen Cézannes, a Seurat, a Toulouse-Lautrec, three or four good Picassos, when they could have been had for a song. We hope that the new Modern Museum will keep on tiptoe, and enjoy the experience of discovery of new trends and artists before they have had the required seal of approval of time.

With the termination of its third season, the Boston Museum of Modern Art sums up its accomplishment with some pride, and looks ahead. It has the approval and moral support of the public; financially it is more substantial. The experimental years are over, the time has come for a fuller and more energetic program. The Boston Art Club Gallery has been taken on a lease. It will be renovated for improving exhibition facilities. A director has been engaged, James S. Plaut. He has demonstrated his abilities as writer, lecturer, and enthusiast for modern art. He is young and capable. The energetic Nathaniel Saltonstall remains president.

The outstanding feature of forthcoming policy is the co-operation which is promised by the Museum of Fine Arts and the Fogg Art Museum. Already, plans are under way for the Modern Museum to put on display at the Art Museum a very large exhibition: "The Source of Modern Art." This exhibition, to be shown for six weeks next spring, will undertake to present modern art in the context of art of the past and to prove that it is no isolated and eccentric movement, but deeply rooted in old and ancient forms. This is a theme often treated in this column, and it will prove no novelty to our readers. With first-rate originals for illustration, it should be a superb exhibition. The Museum of Fine Arts is fortunate indeed to have such a gratitous contribution.

The first exhibition of the Modern Museum next autumn is to be a Matisse-Picasso show. D. A.

Elmer Fryer

Claude Rains
As Prince John in "The Adventures of Robin Hood," at the Metropolitan

The Week in Maine

(Continued from Page 9)

is known it is the first time that a robbery and the subsequent investigating of it by officials has been used for political purposes. Senator Fernald first brought the issue into the political arena by charging the robbery of $30,000 from the State Motor Vehicle Registry in Auburn, last Feb. 27, is being "whitewashed." The robbery remains unsolved. Senator Fernald's bold statements that the investigation, which already has cost the State nearly $4,000, has been a "political stall," have aroused more comment than any primary question. An audit of the registry's accounts for 1937, recently completed, showed a $151 shortage.

Charges by Fernald

The 1938 audit to the date of the robbery is not completed. Attorney General Franz Burkett has invited Senator Fernald to mail him any information he has on the subject, to which request Senator Fernald has replied he is not conducting a correspondence school in crime detention.

Governor Barrows, this week, issued a lengthy statement summarizing the investigation of the robbery, to date, and giving his assurances that the investigation will continue unrelentingly regardless of where or whom it hits. Meanwhile, as a result of the auditor's report, the State officer who was in charge of the bureau in 1937 awaits a court martial, according to Chief Healy of the State Police, whose appointment to succeed Chief Wilbur H. Towle aroused even more political furore, as it came in the midst of the first investigating of the Auburn case.

Favor Income Tax

Leaders of the State Grange announced this week that the Grange will circulate petitions during July and August, advocating the adoption of an income tax by the next Legislature convening in January. Other organizations will be asked to help by circulating petitions asking for the introduction of the bill. Meanwhile, a legislative recess committee which has been studying the tax measures of various states has not yet reported its findings on the feasibility of an income tax for Maine.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Recently acquired paintings. Annual Museum School Exhibit. Through June 12.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily, except Mondays, from 9 to 5, and Sundays, 2 to 5. Natural Science Exhibits, Dolls, New Exhibit of Four Extinct Birds, and What Other People Wear on Their Heads and Feet.

Boston Museum of Modern Art—Reproductions of Impressionist, Post-Impressionist and Twentieth Century Paintings. Through Aug. 31.

Germanic Museum—Open every day except Sunday 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music, at 2:45 Sundays, 1 to 4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Fogg Museum of Art—Exhibitions: the Ancient Engraved Gems from Sir Arthur Evans' Collection, American Water Colors Loan Exhibit of Etruscan Goldsmiths' Work. Barbizon paintings from the Frick and Kidder collections. Through June 20. Open daily 9 to 5. Closed Sundays and holidays.

Symphony Hall—Invitation exhibit by Boston Art Club members. Through June 15.

Castano Galleries—Paintings and sculpture.

Doll & Richards—Exhibition of selected group of oils, water colors and prints.

Boston Conservatory of Music—Exhibition of abstract paintings. Through June 6.

Children's Art Center—Water colors of Palestine by Eleanor Parke Curtis. Through June 22.

Yamanaka & Co.—Exhibition of Japanese Screens of the 17th and 16th centuries.

Guild of Boston Artists—Spring exhibition by members.

Boston Athenaeum—Colored engravings. Also French costume from 1500 to 1800.

Federal Art Gallery—General exhibit of Project Work. Opens June 7.

Goodman-Walker—Exhibition of water colors by Katharine Sturges. Also selected old Masters Prints.

Boston City Club—Photogsaphs by the Boston City Club Camera Associates Through June 10.

Holman's Print Shop—Etchings, lithographs and other prints.

Twentieth Century Association—Exhibition of modern textile designs and modern water colors by Charles Johnson. Through June.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology—Exhibition of the Influence of Science on the Arts. Open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Also at the Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street: Exhibition of 75 years of Architectural Education. Open from 9 a. m., to 5 p. m. Through June 11.

Copley Society—Pastels by Harriet Day. Through June 10. Last exhibition of the season.

Vose Galleries—Exhibition of oil paintings, water colors, drawings and sculpture.

Goodspeed's—Exhibit from Audubon's Original Elephant folio.

Art Exhibits Are Listed in the Monitor on Mondays

Brazilian-U. S. Bond Promoted By New Consul

(Continued from Page 9)

faction any undertaking in that direction."

In this view, Dr. Falcão adopts an outlook to future United States-Latin American relations similar to that of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. Recently Mr. Hull called a conference of leading educators of the country to formulate a program for the promotion of cultural relations with the American Republics, The group considered the possibility of a greater exchange of students and professors, means of establishing fellowships between institutions of the various Nations and a plan for selection of representative books in history, natural science, and literature, to be interchanged.

Dr. Falcão also hopes to receive co-operation of other Brazilian Consuls in New York, New Orleans, San Francisco, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Los Angeles. As Dr. Falcão has just arrived in the United States, some time may pass before he is able to commence his program.

Turning from the sphere of culture to the sphere of trade, Dr. Falcão—in reply to questions—stressed that opportunities for trade between the United States and Brazil are far from exhausted.

Trade Possibilities Outlined

"I am still convinced that there are great trade possibilities for the United States, not alone in my country, but in all the countries of South America," he said. Brazil needs particularly from the United States heavy machinery, electrical appliances, and hardware, he added.

Dr. Falcão was asked this question: "Do you feel that efforts should be made to increase United States trade with Brazil . . . to offset the inroads that are now being made in Brazilian markets by the totalitarian countries?"

"The United States," he replied, "has allowed other Nations to outdistance it in this field—Nations that have at their service clever agents, who according to circumstances even apply the so-called 'dumping' of goods in order to put competitors to flight."

The Consul was reminded that since the Vargas Government has assumed an authoritarian position in Brazil the Country has suspended its foreign debt payments. He was then asked:

"Is not the resumption of its foreign debt obligations by Brazil probably the most important immediate problem to be solved to promote better relations between Brazil and the United States?"

Gives Assurance to Bondholders

Dr. Falcão replied that he could not speak officially on this matter. The suspension of debt payments was determined by "unusual circumstances" he said; but Brazil has always respected its debt obligations and always will.

"Therefore, let the American holders of Brazilian bonds rest assured," he stated. Beyond this, Dr. Falcão was reticent to discuss details of the situation, pointing out that he has not been in Brazil since debt foreign payments were suspended or had the opportunity to discuss the matter in the inner councils of the Government.

Finally, Dr. Falcão was asked to state how far Brazil may go in cooperating with the United States to defend the New World against the "dictator complex," or against the inroads of the Fascist ideology. The question was qualified by the observation that President Vargas has already been accused of establishing a dictatorship in Brazil.

"Brazil is not, nor does it wish to be, a Fascist Nation," concluded Dr. Falcão. "I say even more. In my Country—and I wish to stress this—there does not exist the moral clime for dictatorships. Brazil is, and will continue to be, a democracy because liberty is as necessary to Brazilians as the very air they breathe. The present authoritarian Government was determined by a series of reasons in the very self-defense of a democratic regime, threatened as it was from the Right and Left.

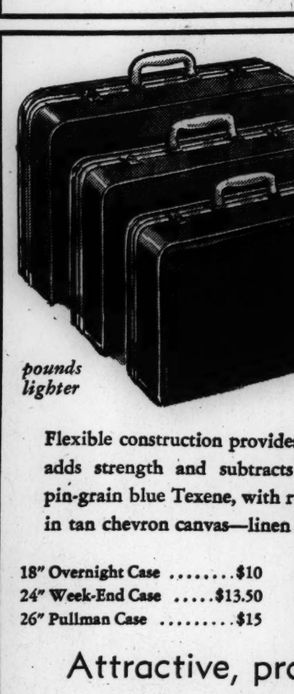
"A Hitler, a Mussolini or a Stalin in Brazil would be a greater phenomenon than an elephant with diaphanous wings that could fly like a butterfly. . . . Normally, no modern people has a greater idea of liberty and order than Brazilians. The only ones who doubt that are those who do not know us psychologically. But then, why should we be blamed because others are not acquainted with our national spirit?"

Maine University To Hold Conference On Foreign Affairs

ORONO, Maine, June 6 (AP)—A University of Maine Foreign Relations Conference Program announced by Prof. Rising L. Morrow, Chairman, listed 30 Canadian and American leaders in politics and education as participants. The Conference will be held here June 21 to 23.

The international significance of the Canadian-American peace tradition will be discussed by Prof. James T. Shotwell, Director of the Division of Economics and History, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Dr. Henry F. Munro, Superintendent of Education in Nova Scotia, was listed to address the conference on Canadian-American reactions to present-day world politics.



Crisp, new SUMMER FROCKS

An unusually large selection of smart summer frocks—all washable, all beautifully made and amazingly low-priced.

Sizes 14 to 44

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LAMSON & HUBBARD
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SOLIGHT Luggage
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pounds lighter

Flexible construction provides greater packing capacity, adds strength and subtracts poundage. In the new, pin-grain blue Texene, with russet trim, blue lined. Also in tan chevron canvas—linen lined.

18" Overnight Case $10
24" Week-End Case $13.50
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29" Pullman Case $17.50
21" Woman's Wardrobe $20
24" Man's Two Suiter $29.50

Attractive, practical, new!

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You are cordially invited to come in and enjoy our Flowers and Plants.

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240 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

You cannot afford to do without the best in Permanent Waving

Let us help you to look your best for the summer days to follow.

Permanent waves given in comfort. Made individually becoming by expert operators.

Adaline Thomas
Kenmore 5775
420 Boylston Street
Boston, Mass.

$5.50

AIR-TRED Shoes

WHITE "SOFTIES"

Look cool and feel young in these AIR-TRED "SOFTIES," in white bucko or smooth finish calf. Their LIGHTNESS and EXTREME FLEXIBILITY make them fit like a glove. Think how much they will add to the joy of life this summer! For your darker costumes you may prefer "softies" in either blue, brown or the new luggage tan. "Softies" make friends on sight—they are so absolutely right for spectator sports and vacation wandering!

A New Flexible Foot Freedom

ALL AMERICA SHOE SHOP
Corrigan and McDevitt, Proprietors
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C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
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Mr. C. Crawford Hollidge says:

"This Label Is Your Guarantee Of Quality"

GOOD clothes—and accessories to compliment them—are our forte. We present no other kind . . . yet, when you see the price tags, you will notice that it costs no more here than elsewhere—and frequently less—for apparel of the same high standard.

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Tremont and West Streets
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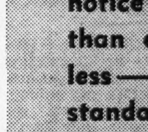
Sale! STARTING TODAY

Century Brand
Sheer Crepe
Silk Stockings



Vacation!
At this price you can buy half a dozen pairs to take away with you!

Dancing!
The luxury stocking — beautifully sheer for evening wear!

Abroad!
Remember — American stockings are best. Take these along.

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At this sale price — these are economical for everyday wear.

69c
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For all their lovely sheerness, they WEAR marvelously . . .

Every pair high twist all silk crepe from toe to top! Every pair with dainty French heel reinforced with silk and with toe block carefully reinforced, too!

New Summer Colors:

Cruise Tan — the new sun tan. Nasturtium — the new copper tint. Sunni-Beige — the lighter, more iridescent beige.

Mail and telephone orders filled
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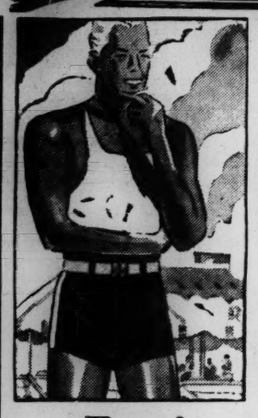
HOME SPORT VALUES!



Men's Zipper Style
Swim Suits
"KNIT TO FIT"
Of finest yarns in "doggy" new patterns. Striped tops or plain 2-color combinations. Top has concealed zipper—just a zip and off it comes! Complete with built-in supporter and white web belt. **3.19** *34-46*

MEN'S NEW SMART
Swim Tights
Complete with Belt and Built-in Supporter—the Popular Colors. Sizes 28 to 46. **1.95** *Pair*

Boys' Zipper Suits
All Wool—Smart, attractive two color combinations. Complete with belt. **2.45** *Sizes 8 to 16*

All Wool Trunks
1938 styles. Popular colors. Smart weaves—sizes 30-36—with supporter. Reg. $1.69. **1.00** *Pair*

Gantner "Wikies," *new smart weaves* $3.95
Other Gantner Tights . . . . . $1.95 *to* $5.00
Jantzen *Zipper* Swim Suits . . . . . $4.95 *to* $6.95

Canvas Beach Shoes 69c

BUY WHERE THE ATHLETE BUYS
JAMES W. BRINE CO.
92 SUMMER STREET
On the Way to the South Station

Wash Sport Slacks $1.69

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The Wonderfold (Pat. applied for) *Dress Carrier*

ALL PACKED HANGS IN CLOSET

Eight dresses on individual hangers that can be hung on any hook. Simple as ABC to fold and carry longest dresses in perfect condition.

21x22 ONLY 4 INCHES THICK

Winship Special Coverings and Stripings are Distinctively Different from the Ordinary.
EXCLUSIVELY WINSHIP
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NOTE: No luggage from W. W. Winship is sold or ever has been sold by any other store in Boston.

Years of Experience in Fine Repair Work
W. W. WINSHIP
One Store Only — Between Arlington and Berkeley Streets
372 Boylston St.

Permanently yours,
Helena Rubinstein

There are many kinds of permanent waves. But there is only one Balsam Oil Permanent—and that is found exclusively at Helena Rubinstein's salon.

And why is this the matchless permanent? Waldo, Madame Rubinstein's distinguished hair stylist says it is because with a Balsam Oil Permanent, you need have no worry about the hair getting brittle or looking "kinky." Instead, the Balsam Oil softens the hair, brings out all its lustre, its shining lights—and leaves it "natural looking." Telephone Kenmore 5270 today and arrange for a permanent that is a pleasure . . . and a coiffure such as only Waldo can create.

helena rubinstein
77 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON

In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

backed by the Quincy Master Barbers' Association, which would require all barbers, whether members of the Association or not, to open and close at certain hours.

In advance sheets, issued to the Quincy District Court, the supreme tribunal ruled such a law would violate both Federal and State Constitutional guarantees of individual liberty. It cited section 1 of the 14th amendment, and also artice 10 of the State Constitution.

Farm

(Continued from Page 9)

do, he declares. Where a farmer can't get the electrical service to end back-breaking toil by bargaining as an individual he can join up with others, he said. It is "entirely feasible to electrify an entire area as a unit," with a citizen-ownership organization, he said. Other sections of the U. S. are doing it, and the Federal-aid lines are stimulating the established private power companies to rush into hitherto ignored areas. New England is conspicuous by its absence from this trend, the REA figures show.

Mr. Fitzgerald charged that "two out of five farm families in Connecticul" have been told by the power companies that they could not get electricity. "If they don't get the electricity pretty soon," he asserted, "they are going into the business of raising lightning bugs."

Utilities Control

The real reason for 13,000 unserved Connecticut farm families, he charged, is monopoly control by utilities. These have asserted for years, he said, that they could not profitably xtend their lines. He quoted Government figurts, however, to show that rural lines averaging thsee customers a mile are self-supporting, and declared the lines built by Connecticut power companies last year served an average of five customers a mile.

"So long as the power companies continue such cream-skimming," he said, "the leaner areas are shut off from service."

Explaining the new Federal Rural Electrification program, Representative Fitzerald said:

"Briefly the Government will lend to qualified local groups the entire cost of building rural power lines to reach people not now getting service. This money is to be paid back, at low interest, over a 20-year period from the money derived from sales of electricity. The Government security is the line itself. No farmer will be asked to mortgage his farm or undertake any other personal obligation to pay back the Government loan."

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m. (E. D. S. T.), WORL, 920kc, on June 12; July 3, 10; also shortwave station WIXAL, 10:15 a. m., 15.13mc, and 7 p. m. (E. D. S. T.), 6.04mc, on July 3, Aug 7, and Sept. 4.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc on July 3, Aug. 7, Sept. 4.

New York

Brooklyn—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on June 12, 19, 26.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m.; KDKA, 980kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc, on June 19, July 17, Aug. 21.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on July 3. Aug. 7, Sept. 4.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on June 12, 19, 26; July 3, 10, 17 24, 31.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on June 19; July 3, 17.

Mountain States

Colorado

Denver—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KLZ, 560kc, on June 12, 19, 26.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on June 26, July 24.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on June 12, 19, 26; July 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

San Francisco — Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on July 3, Aug. 7, Sept. 4.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on June 12, 19, 26; July 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

Territories

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on July 3, Aug. 7, Sept. 4.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, June 12, 19, 26; July 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

(Continued from Page 9)

Government and 10 per cent from the housing authorities severally.

"Only last week," said Mrs. Connors, "I heard that $50,000 is being spent to put over this housing bill."

A committee member asked the witness to name the person who told her that.

"No, I won't now," replied Mrs. Connors. "This whole building scheme is a racket. It appears that we have been sold out. If anyone wants to know who got the $50,000, I'll tell them if the bill goes through."

Though making no specific reference, Mrs. Connors offered as proof her assertion that land assessed at three cents a foot has been sold at $7 a foot.

She further testified that men working on the South Boston Housing Project were compelled to join a union and pay dues in weekly installments. They were fired, however, when the unit on which they worked was finished, thus "increasing the labor union treasury by 1000 per cent."

Mrs. Connors referred to the $31,700,000 which has been tentatively allocated for Federal Housing and said that of this, Massachusetts is scheduled to get $11,700,000. She tied this up with James Roosevelt's candidacy for lieutenant governor which, she claimed, he is about to announce.

"Did you ever hear of such a slush fund?" she threw out as a general question. Mrs. Connors represents one of the largest associations of private real estate owners in the state.

Other speakers were Representative Eric A. Nelson (R) of Boston, President of the Owners and Tenants League; T. R. Flynn, Executive Secretary of the Apartment House Owners of Boston; Rutherford D. Smith, representing the Massachusetts Savings Bank Association; and Eben W. Burnstead, who recorded J. L. Spaulding, South Boston Bank Official, as opposed to the measure.

La Follette

(Continued from Page 9)

capital," he declared; "so they put both to work re-building Stockholm and other cities. I saw the result of it when I was there several years ago.

Paid for Themselves

"They built new homes so efficiently that they paid for themselves, and on Dec. 31, 1936, Sweden paid off the last debt on the buildings. By economizing in plumbing—putting bathroom, kitchen, and laundry together on the first floor—they saved expense.

"Of course, you might not like your bathroom on the first floor, but if you had never had a bathroom at all, you probably would be glad to have one, even on the first floor."

With such a program, aimed at more jobs and more wealth, Gov. La Follette and his brother, Senator Robert La Follette, also of Wisconsin, hope to build the Progressive Party higher in the national field than did their father in his unsuccessful Presidential campaign of 1924.

It is a program—so far as it has been made public—that is neither conservative nor radical, but apparently middle-of-the-road. Mr. La Follette wouldn't say whether it was to the left or right of the New Deal. His reply to such an inquiry was "Can you tell me what the New Deal is, or where it is?" He frequently refers to the New Deal as "confused and confusing."

He made it plain the party does not intend to make its program specific in all details until later. "We don't like to give blueprints in advance of what we hope to do," he said. "We would rather act first, and talk about it afterward."

He summarized his "boost production" program with a simple parable from farm life.

"On any farm, you will find seed grain hanging in the barn," he said. "This grain won't plant itself. Talk about restoring confidence and balancing the budget won't plant it. Some sort of Governmental action is needed.

"Also, it won't help to give people the grain to eat. Once eaten, the grain is gone. This is what happens when Government funds are spent for relief.

"What is needed, as any farmer knows, is to take the seed grain out into the fields and plant it. Then it will multiply and yield a harvest.

"Can this be done in our Nation? I believe it can."

Ancients Hold 300th Muster On the Common

(Continued from Page 9)

company undertake more along those lines.

Robert Keayne was a tailor. He had been a tailor, and a good one in London where he had been a member of the Honourable Artillery Company.

As to many another young man of the period, the adventure and romance of going to the New World proved irresistible. He came to Boston in 1637 and immediately his shop became the gathering place for the young blades about town. Some 22 of them were so beguiled by Keayne's descriptions of the London Honourables that they asked Governor Winthrop for a charter to organize a similar group in Boston. The Governor's Council, however, under pressure from Anne Hutchinson and her followers, to maintain a peaceful atmosphere in Boston had banished all arms from Boston. It took Keayne and his followers a full year to overcome the objections of the Governor and Council.

When the charter was finally granted to Keayne, Nathaniell Duncan, Robert Sedgwick, and William Spencer, it was found to be the second given by the Bay Colony, the first having gone to Harvard.

First Muster Recalled

The Company's first muster was held on the first Monday in June, 1638. For 300 years this tradition has been maintained.

The first uniform is not definitely known, but a Chaplain of 1738 referred to a scarlet and red outfit, and it is believed that this uniform preceded the blue and buff of Revolutionary times. The Boston artist, Frederick Russell Bates, in his painting of the first muster, which hangs in the company's Faneuil Hall armory, pictures the members in brilliant red attire, scarlet coat, crimson silk stockings, shoes with silver buckles, and a cocked hat trimmed with gold lace.

The charter is made out to the "Military Company of Massachusetts" and that apparently served as the official title of the group for some time. Keayne often referred to it as "The Honorable Company" and in time the word "Honorable" was given by common consent. The word "Ancient" was added after the first centenary in 1738. The full title, "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company" has now been recognized both by the Massachusetts Legislature and the Congress of the United States.

Remembered by Founder

Captain Keayne left 300 pounds to Boston for a public market, and provided that a room in the building should be given for the free use of the company. This market was erected on the present site of the Old State House.

The Company remained there until fire destroyed the building in 1711. The building was rebuilt and the company returned, staying until 1746 when they moved to their present armory in Faneuil Hall.

The armory contains some 700 historical exhibits, including ancient muskets, swords, uniforms, drums and flags, pictures, paintings and gifts from various world personages and royalty who have been members of the Company. It is open to visitors.

Plans Made to Greet Prince

Headquarters have been opened at the Parker House for the New Sweden Tercentenary Committee of New England which will handle arrangements for the visit of Crown Prince Gustaf Adolph and Crown Princess Louise of Sweden on July 10. The Swedish royal party will be in Boston one day before the Crown Prince goes to Harvard University, on July 11, to receive an honorary degree.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No bride ever received too much silver. And no woman ever had too many jewels. All of which brings us to Halper's Jewelry Shop at 181 Massachusetts Avenue . . . a shop which to our mind offers everything in the way of intrigue and appeal to those who appreciate nice things, and like to take their time and browse around while they're in the process!

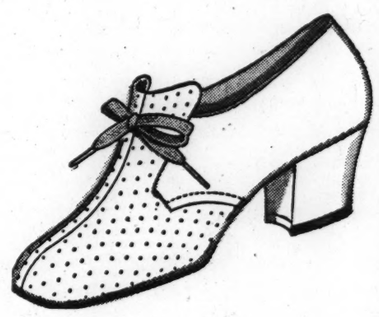
You may prefer new jewelry to old . . . or you may appreciate a piece all the more because of its age; but regardless, you'll see both in this shop. Attractive pieces of bric-a-brac line the walls on all sides. A porcelain duck stretches its neck out in a most amusing manner . . . apparently looking for a home. And two of those cunning little gleaming white Staffordshire dogs hold their pose while waiting for a new mistress, who is no doubt wondering right now where she can find them! Twenty dollars buys the pair; and a very fair price it is . . . if we know those dogs (and we think we do!) The pair of silver candelabra over there, with the heavy silver base and the big glass bowl-like shades which house the candles as they give off a soft glow, are $40. For the pair. And the shop has a superb collection of rings. Beautiful old settings, and they aren't expensive. Incidentally, if you own a diamond, or ever hope to own one, then we suggest that you get a copy of "The Diamond—its story," by Henry and Joseph Halper. It's a beautiful brochure to look at . . . and fascinating to read. Filled with positive proof that the diamond is indeed filled with romance! Just drop them a line and they'll send you one; we know it'll interest the whole family. Yes, this is the firm that has established such a fine reputation for itself here and there as appraisers and liquidators of estates. Specializing in all household and personal effects. Diamonds, jewelry, and all that sort of thing. And, of course, appraisals for Federal and State Inheritance Taxes as required by law. Their phone number is Kenmore 1423.

* * *

Snappy Luggage Always Desirable

Now that you're in the process of gathering together a summer wardrobe that will make that rocking chair brigade on the hotel piazza stop rocking . . . you might give a thought as to just how you're going to allow the collection to arrive at its destination. After all, snappy looking luggage certainly can make the trip much more of an occasion . . . and anyhow it's high time you discarded that old hatbox you've been toting around the country since the year when! How about some new airplane luggage . . . the kind that's fresh looking and has the ability to take it. We happen to know that The Copley Luggage Shop (at 261 Huntington Ave., which is right near the Public Library) has a lot of just this type of luggage at special prices now. Something like a third off, we believe . . . because some of them are sample pieces. And they're all so constructed that they bear in mind the fact that you like your clothes to get there in as unruffled a condition as possible!

Janet Treat



White "Berkeley Squares"

The "Berkeley Square" in bucko calf and in smooth calf has a host of enthusiastic friends and in answer to their demands, we now present white "Berkeley Squares". Slipping into a pair of these shoes is like meeting an old friend . . . ease, comfort and happiness at once. Choose perforated white bucko calf or plain white llama calf. For your dark street costumes, of course, you'll still want black, blue or tan calf or blue bucko calf. Shoe Salon, second floor. Mail and telephone orders filled. Call LIBerty 0165.

$6.50

Stearns
BOSTON

WEDDING ENGRAVING

Invitations • Announcements
At Homes • Bridal Stationery

Correct Form • Latest Styles
Reasonable Prices

Wards BOSTON
57 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON
Samples on Request

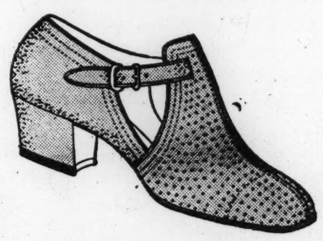
Summer Colors in Imported Bramblenit Suits

Good news for Summer wardrobes! There are five flattering models in our two-piece Bramblenits, styled in Paris and knitted in Scotland exclusively for us. Just picture yourself with white accessories in a suit of powder blue, shell pink, white or silver. Sizes 18 to 42 in the group. Two-piece suits are $25 and three-piece are $35. SportsShop, fourth floor.

Sketched
$25

Stearns
BOSTON

Here's a delight for hot weather



$9.75

Coolly at home, in town or country is this soft, comfortable pigskin shoe in luggage tan. A real softy, no toe box, not a sign of lining, and aerated with closely punched pin holes. Trimly slenderizing with its tailored front seam, easy to wear with its nice low heel.

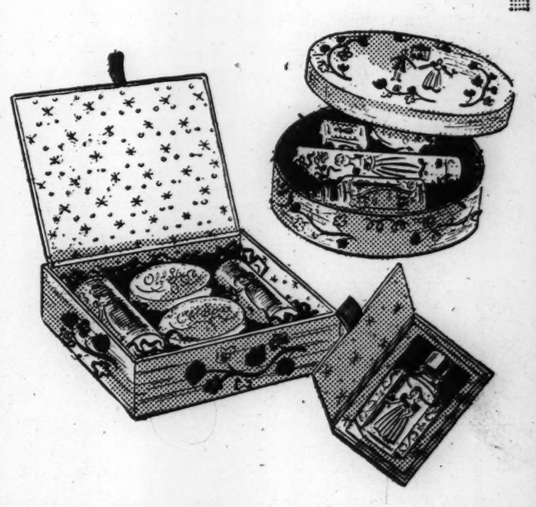
Home of Miner's "Ortho-Modes"
BENJAMIN MINER INC.
17 St. James Ave., Boston
Park Square Building

Velvet-and-Straw Duet

Have your important mid-summer hat custom-made by Stearns. A combination of black, brown or navy velvet with the popular burnt shade of barnyard straw is one of the smartest at the moment. The adjustable-crown hat sketched is flattering with sheers, prints and pastels and is but one of our many originals. Millinery Salon, sixth floor.

$15

Stearns
BOSTON



"Early American" Toiletries

Scented with "Old Spice", an enchanting fragrance that takes inspiration from the rose bowls of the romantic 18th Century. From oldtime "Bride Boxes" and Trinket Chests come the treasure-type packages covered in a veneer of real wood. Fitting containers for the toilet waters and perfumes are the reproductions of decorated Stiegel bottles. Street floor.

Soap, $1 to $2 **Dusting Powder, $1 and $1.50**
Toilet Water, $1 and $5 **Beauty Box, $3.50**
Perfume, dram bottle $1.25; 1½-oz. $7 **Notion Box, $2**

Stearns
BOSTON

Annual Meeting: World Progress Told—Lecturers and Officers Named

Mother Church Hears Call At Meeting for World Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

serving in several capacities, including a full term as first reader.

Miss Morrison is a native of Canada and received her public school education in that country. Later her family moved to the United States. She was associated with the theater for some years, became a member of The Mother Church in 1913 and for more than 20 years has devoted her entire time to the healing practice of Christian Science. She has had membership in two branch churches in Chicago, Ill., and has served in them as superintendent of Sunday School, member of their board of directors, clerk and also as second reader of Seventeenth Church of which she is now a member. In 1935 she was appointed to the Board of Lectureship.

Directors' Statement

Ezra W. Palmer, Clerk of the Church, reading the Directors' statement, reported, "Our Church has grown substantially in numbers during the past year. It is united, harmonious, and without debt. Its affairs and the affairs of its allied trusteeships, including property interests, the Benevolent Homes, and the important operations of The Christian Science Publishing Society are conducted with an efficiency and economy consistent with the best interests of the movement as a whole. Then continuing on the theme of Christian Science in world relations he read in part:

More important than all, however, is the marked success with which the healing ministry of Christian Science is being practiced throughout the world. This not only is important in itself, but is highly significant as a sign of the times. This success of the healing ministry indicates among other things that the spiritual, indestructible nature of man's real life is being more universally recognized, and the basic fact accepted that life conceived of humanly is not a physical thing, to be destroyed by sin, disease, and death, but is a condition of thought to be corrected and transformed. It also indicates that the day is approaching when responsible heads of governments will see that undue reliance upon material means and methods to accomplish their ends inevitably results in failure and defeat. They will then realize that no nation is stronger than the moral fiber of its people, and that a nation can become truly great and permanently endure only to the extent that spiritual qualities are cultivated in the thoughts of its citizens and permitted freely to operate in the government of their lives. The history of the past teaches that nations whose governments have been conceived largely in selfish ambition and brought forth by human force are literally "of few days, and full of trouble." As expressions of economic and political systems they were essentially as fleeting and unsound as the mentalities which gave them birth. Nothing remains of them but the briefest possible record of material achievements, and their apparent greatness is little more than a passing shadow on the dial of time.

Courageous Few

In spite of the material tendencies of the past, there were always a few who courageously stood for the development in national life of individual initiative, integrity, and high moral standards. In much the same way there are thoughtful men and women today who are concerned when the state undertakes to subordinate religious interests to social and economic expedience. They recognize that no state can long endure without the spiritual influence of the Christian churches. They also recognize that while the church and the state have a common obligation to advance the economic and cultural well-being of the people, their functions are different, and to succeed, each must be left free to act independently of the other. Such men and women are the hope of the race, the bulwark and inspiration of every nation. Without them civilization would perish and freedom of thought and action would disappear from human experience. These courageous individuals, strengthened by the truth that fires, stifle aggression, preserve peace and freedom, and promote the brotherhood of man. They represent that type of thought which in some degree has been touched by an understanding of spiritual truth, and among them will be found Christian Scientists.

Individual Duty

The Directors further called the attention of Christian Scientists to the responsibility they have in respect to upholding such fundamental issues of life as cultivation of good will and preservation of a system of government protecting the civil rights of its people and ensuring to them freedom of speech, of the press, and of religious worship, explaining:

This special responsibility is imposed upon us primarily because we know that the divine qualities of thought which constitute realities in life, righteousness in government, and unity among men, are not something to be denied or bestowed by the will of man, but belong alike to all. They emanate from infinite Principle, and are as universal in their operation and as permanent in their character as Principle itself. We also know, and are daily demonstrating, that the obstructive forces which would deprive man of a free and full enjoyment of these blessings are unreal in their nature and powerless in their effect. They are, as Isaiah tells us, nothing, and "a thing of nought." In reality, they belong to nobody and operate nowhere. Understanding this, it manifestly becomes our duty to apply what we know to the betterment of world conditions, prayerfully and with love for God and man, and do it with the same diligence and consistency which we commonly employ in working out a solution of personal problems. Individuals, like nations, however, are prone to become so engrossed in purely personal or local affairs that they take little or no account of conditions which they believe do not concern their immediate welfare. While we should not magnify error or become unduly alarmed by the present-day suggestions of war and disaster aggressively presented through many channels, we must be keenly alert not to allow a false sense of security to lull us to sleep and make us indifferent to situations of national and international character which, unless corrected, are destined to affect our interests as directly as if the scene of their action were within the bounds of our own community.

In his own report as Clerk, Mr. Palmer said the practical method of stilling the tumult of the world was through prayer. "The members of The Mother Church need to pray much," he said. "Prayer sanctifies thought and lifts one into conscious harmony with God." He continued in part:

Report of the Clerk

The Mother Church grows and prospers. It grows and prospers because its members strive so to live that their lives attest the healing power of Christian Science. It grows and prospers because its members keep in close touch with it, sharing their joys and their sorrows, their trials and their victories. And in turn, The Mother Church has opportunity to counsel and encourage them along life's way.

Some of our members live in isolated communities. They may at times feel alone and may yearn for the companionship of fellow workers. To such we would say: Remember that you are not alone; your God is at hand, and you are advancing shoulder to shoulder with Christian Scientists throughout the world. God's love and healing presence are with you; His grace supports you, no matter how adverse the environment.

Twice each year The Mother Church welcomes many new members into the fold. We rejoice that they are with us in the fellowship of Christ. We encourage these new members to be strong and courageous, to rely upon God at all times and under all circumstances. They may have trials and defeats, but the Christ, Truth, is ever at hand to uplift and strengthen them. The lesson of defeat is the gaining of higher spiritual understanding.

Incoming President

In his address, the Incoming President called the attention of all members of The Mother Church to the need for immediate action in the work of spiritualizing human consciousness. He said in part:

The way of accomplishment is through renewed consecration; a greater purification of sense and self; more love for God and humanity; a clearer understanding; and a greater appreciation, and acknowledgment of Mary Baker Eddy's place in prophecy and revelation. Desire is prayer, and a pure desire to see God's kingdom on earth, expressed in peace and good-will to all men, will be gained through more willing and unquestioning obedience to the By-laws in the Manual of The Mother Church.

It was the loyal and unswerving obedience to Mrs. Eddy by her early students that enabled her to establish the Cause of Christian Science.

Today it is the same loyal and unswerving obedience to the Manual which will defend and maintain the Cause of Christian Science in its purity and spiritual power. As Christian Science is for a "permanent dispensation" so is the Manual permanent and complete.

Let us here today awake to hear and heed this imperative call of obedience to Truth. And even as the children of Israel in the time of Nehemiah when rebuilding the wall of Jerusalem,—so let us "stand together each and every one in his own place," all of us "having a mind to work" (Neh. 4:6).

It is this unity of purpose which is the spiritual power compelling mortal mind to bow to the might of infinite Mind. Let us like Nehemiah and his faithful band "strengthen our hands" for this good work and now as then, "will the God of heaven prosper us" (Neh. 2:20).

Retiring President

Judge Clifford P. Smith, Retiring President, has spent several years in research pertaining to events in the life of Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. In his report he gave three incidents relative to her work in practicing Christian Science, one of which follows:

In 1883, a lady called at the Massachusetts Metaphysical College and asked to see Mrs. Eddy. She was engaged in work that could not be interrupted. Therefore, a member of her household received the caller. On being informed that Mrs. Eddy could not see her, the caller said, "Mrs. Eddy healed me of a dreadful disease, and I have stopped in Boston to see her because she saved my life." She also gave further particulars, including the name of a malignant disease. Asked how many treatments she received, the lady answered, "Only one." Asked if the disorder disappeared all at once she said, "No, not all at once; but it began to heal immediately, and every trace of it disappeared in a short time."

One of the most notable facts concerning the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science is the assurance which she constantly had that its teachings came to her through inspiration and revelation. In fact, she studied her writings regularly to learn from them. Speaking of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she said, "I have been learning the higher meaning of this book since writing it" (Miscellany, p. 114). One of her secretaries has said, "I have never known anyone who held our textbook in greater reverence or studied it more faithfully than its author herself."

Trustees Under the Will Of Mary Baker Eddy

Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy reported assisting many branches of The Mother Church in acquiring their own church buildings. They also aided in placing Mrs. Eddy's works in a number of public libraries in towns where there are no Christian Science organizations and in supplying literature in braille.

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, stated that the Trustees seek every opportunity to emphasize the fact that true progress in our publishing activities is spiritual unfoldment rather than material gain.

Committee on Publication

The Hon. C. Augustus Norwood, Manager of Committees on Publication, expressed the stand Christian Scientists should take on the question of medical regimentation.

Medical regimentation appears well entrenched, from the League of Nations down through national, state, county, and local health departments; and the public in general was never more apathetic with regard to it. This does not mean that the dominant school of medicine and Christian Science are lined up against each other, for many medical men are more ready than ever before to recognize the religion of Christian Science and its healing ministry; while Christian Scientists remember that their Leader has said, "In the ranks of the M. D.'s are noble men and women" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 105).

Our position is a strong one. We never interfere with the rights of others to enjoy whatever method of healing they may prefer; we ask simply that our right to rely on spiritual means for healing be not interfered with.

The Christian Science Pleasant View Home And Benevolent Associations

William W. Davis, Executive Supervisor of the Charitable Institutions, expressed gratitude for the many demonstrations of healing at the Sanatoriums and for the Committees on Sanatorium Information which have been appointed by many branch churches. He continued:

The nursing staff at each of our Sanatoriums includes well-trained, experienced executives. The nurses in training are supervised and taught to render valuable service both while at the Sanatoriums and later in the Field. Not only do they receive the necessary practical instruction for nursing in Christian Science, but their experience while they are training greatly aids their growth in useful service as well as spiritual understanding.

We thank the executives, heads of departments, and associates for their conscientious exercise of economy in the expenditure of income and contributions, which are considered a trust. Actual needs and not desires are their standard for expenditures.

Something to Give

The Christian Science Pleasant View Home continues to be a permanent haven of harmony provided by Love for men and women who have given years of service in our Cause. The applicants who are accepted as residents are expected to come with the realization that they have something to give, by reflecting Love and Truth, and with the anticipation of continuing to grow in usefulness and happiness. The Home at Pleasant View, unlike our other institutions, is consistently filled to capacity, and there are always more applications than can be accepted.

The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

The report of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, read by Richard J. Davis, Chairman, told of 3,211 lectures delivered during the past year:

During the year ended April 30, 1938, the members of the Board of Lectureship delivered 3,211 lectures to audiences totaling approximately 2,951,348 persons. Lectures were given in Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, in Hawaii, Japan, China, Philippine Islands, Netherlands India, Malaya, Ceylon, India, and for the first time in Jerusalem; in the City of Mexico; in Bermuda, the Canal Zone, and West Indies; in South America; in Great Britain and Ireland; in Continental Europe and Scandinavia; and in Canada and the United States, including Alaska. Lectures were also given under the auspices of Christian Science organizations in colleges and universities.

Stations Offered

In Sydney, Australia, when the lecture committee approached the Broadcasting Commission regarding the broadcast, the Commission offered one station for half an hour, and asked to see the text of the lecture. After they had perused the copy, they voluntarily offered the committee three stations for the full time and a fourth for half an hour. In Tasmania a lecture was broadcast this year for the first time. The lecture held at Baguio, in the Philippine Islands, was unique in that in the audience there were about sixty native Igorots, one of whom introduced the lecturer.

One of the gratifying "signs of the times" is the large number of Protestant churches which kindly open their doors for the holding of our lectures. We are also greatly impressed by the increasing number of ministers and physicians who are attending our lectures and expressing their appreciation of Christian Science.

Department of Branches And Practitioners

Miss M. Rosamond Wright, Manager of the Department of Branches and Practitioners, asserted:

The trend of world conditions presents to the professed followers of the teachings of our Master and Way-shower, Christ Jesus, a challenge to bring to their work increasing evidence of the practicability of Christian doctrines.

Our churches and practitioners are meeting this challenge with consecration, as is evidenced through the growth recorded in the churches and through unmistakable cases of healing. We can with expectancy keep before our thought the inspiring prophecy of the Scriptures in Habakkuk 2:14, "For the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

New Branches

Since our last Annual Meeting, 67 new churches and societies have been organized and have obtained recognition as branches of The Mother Church. Fourteen of these branches are in Europe, 4 in Australia, and 49 in North America. Thirty-two societies have experienced the fruition and growth which have justified taking the title of church. The first university organization in Canada has been formed at Toronto University, which makes the third in the British Empire. The list in the Journal now enrolls 62 colleges and universities where Christian Science organizations are being maintained under the provisions of Article XXIII, Section 8, of the Manual of The Mother Church.

Christian Science Trustees for Gifts And Endowments

W. Stuart Booth reading the report of Christian Science Trustees for Gifts and Endowments told how this activity grew out of the conclusion of two consecrated Christian Scientists 12 years ago who wished to make some arrangement whereby the property and securities they held might be handled so that they would receive the income while they were here, and after they had gone that it might go to The Mother Church. He added in part:

In administering these trusts, the Trustees aim to provide adequate security in making investments, at the same time endeavoring to obtain as fair an income as is consistent with safety. Although the Trustees make a small service charge against the income received from each of the trusts, this does not provide sufficient funds to finance the office of the Trustees for Gifts and Endowments. The deficiency is, therefore, made up from the funds of The Mother Church, inasmuch as this is a service maintained for the benefit of The Mother Church and its members. Our office is managed efficiently, and the books are audited regularly by trustworthy accountants.

After hearing incidents of Christian Science healing read by Dr. John R. Carr of Philadelphia, testimonies which served to exemplify the healing and regenerating power of Christian Science and the world-wide scope of the Christian Science movement, reports from the Field were read by Miss Yolande E. Sandilands and John L. Mothershead. The meeting was closed with the singing of the Doxology.

Annual Meeting News In Sentinel, Journal

Reports and proceedings of the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will appear in the Christian Science Sentinel for June 25.

Full texts of all reports will appear in the July issue of The Christian Science Journal.

By a Staff Photographer — **Looking Across The Mother Church Park**

From Left to Right Are Pictured the Church Administration Building, The Mother Church Extension, The Original Mother Church, and Part of the Christian Science Publishing House

Directors Name Members of Lecture Board

(Continued from Page 1)

same year. In 1932 he was appointed Committee on Publication for Northern California in which office he has served continuously until relinquishing it at the present time to accept his new appointment. In 1934 he received instruction in the Normal Class of the Board of Education and became a teacher of Christian Science.

Miss Coulson

Miss Coulson was born in London, England, and received her early education at home, from French, German, and English governesses. She finished her education on the Continent, specializing in art, music, and languages. Miss Coulson's interest in Christian Science extends from the year 1908. She united in membership with The Mother Church and a branch church in 1911. Miss Coulson has been identified with the activities of the Christian Science movement in London, England, serving Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, there as a member of its Board of Directors, and in its Sunday School. She has been engaged since 1915 in the practice of Christian Science healing.

Miss Coulson first became a member of the Board of Lectureship in 1922, and as such she lectured in the United States, South Africa, and Europe, her knowledge of several languages enabling her to lecture in French and German as well as English. In 1931, Miss Coulson received instruction in the Normal class of the Board of Education. She was elected in 1932 to serve as Second Reader in The Mother Church. At the conclusion of her work in this capacity, she returned to London where she has since been engaged in teaching and practicing Christian Science.

Mr. Hurley

Mr. Hurley was born in Des Moines, Iowa, and lived there until he was 10 years old, attending the public schools. He was then taken West for his health and at the age of 15, while living in California, became interested in Christian Science and was healed of deafness.

He prepared for college at Thacher School in California, and received a B.A. degree at Yale University. During the World War he enlisted in the Yale Officers' Training Corps and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Field Artillery.

Mr. Hurley joined The Mother Church in 1919, and received class instruction in Christian Science in 1922. In 1924 he united in membership with First Church of Christ, Scientist, Evanston, Ill., where he lived at the time, being in business in Chicago.

In 1925 he decided to devote his entire time to the practice of Christian Science. Severing his business connections, he moved to Louisville, Ky., and transferred his church membership to First Church of Christ, Scientist, there. He has served this branch church in numerous capacities, including that of First Reader and Trustee.

In 1931 he received class instruction in the Normal Class of the Board of Education and became a teacher of Christian Science. He has also served as Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

Miss Middaugh

Miss Middaugh was born in Colorado and received her academic education there. After about six years of the study of music in New York City and abroad, she became interested in Christian Science but continued in the musical profession, becoming a teacher of voice and a concert and oratorio singer. During this time she served 16 years as soloist in Christian Science churches, including six years in The Mother Church, shortly after which time she decided to give up the musical profession and devote all of her time to the practice of Christian Science. In 1935 she was appointed Second Reader in The Mother Church.

Miss Middaugh became a member of First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Denver, Colo., in 1915. She received class instruction in 1917, and became a member of The Mother Church in 1918, and joined Fifth Church of Los Angeles, Calif., in 1920.

Mrs. Thomson

Mrs. Thomson was born in New York. Her family moved to St. Louis, Mo., during her infancy. She was educated in the public schools of that city, continuing the work in extension courses in music and languages. She became a public singer, serving as soprano soloist in church choirs. She was employed as a social worker and probation officer in the Juvenile Court for two years. During the World War Mrs. Thomson received Government appointment from Washington, D. C., to the Food Administration Office in St. Louis.

In 1919, Mrs. Thomson decided to devote her entire time to the public practice of Christian Science, work which she had been doing in some measure since young womanhood, thus following in the footsteps of her mother who was the first person in St. Louis to open a public office exclusively for the practice of Christian Science, in which work she was engaged for more than 50 years.

Mrs. Thomson became a member of The Mother Church in 1906, and also of First Church of Christ, Scientist, of St. Louis. She served First Church, St. Louis, in the capacity of Superintendent of the Sunday School, as a member of its Board of Trustees, and as its Second Reader in 1926. She received instruction in the Normal Class of the Board of Education in 1928, and became a teacher of Christian Science.

Incoming President

Ralph H. Knapp
Appointed President of The Mother Church

List of Lecturers

Gavin W. Allen, C. S. B., Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
Frank Bell, C. S. B., New York City.
Peter B. Biggins, C. S. B., Seattle, Wash.
George Channing, C. S. B., San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Louise Wheatley Cook, C. S. B., Kansas City, Mo.
Miss Lucia C. Coulson, C. S. B., London, England.
Dr. Hendrik J. de Lange, C. S. B., New York City.
John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., Boston, Mass.
Colin Rücker Eddison, C. S., London, England.
Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., Toledo, Ohio.
Prof. Hermann S. Hering, C. S. B., Boston, Mass.
Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S. B., Los Angeles, Calif.
Dr. Walton Hubbard, C. S. B., Los Angeles, Calif.
Thomas E. Hurley, C. S. B., Louisville, Ky.
William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., Detroit, Mich.
Miss Florence Middaugh, C. S., Los Angeles, Calif.
William Wallace Porter, C. S. B., New York City.
Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., San Francisco, Calif.
Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., New York City.
Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., Portland, Ore.
Mrs. Elizabeth McArthur Thomson, C. S. B., St. Louis, Mo.
Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., Kansas City, Mo.
John Henry Weer, C. S., Boston, Mass.
Charles V. Winn, C. S. B., Pasadena, Calif.
James G. Rowell will complete arrangements made to lecture in Alaska during the month of July.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

The time stated in the notices is that which is in use locally, whether daylight-saving or standard. The words "standard time" and "daylight-saving time" are not used in the announcement of lectures.

Canada

Ontario

Oshawa: Regent Theater, King Street East, 3:15 p. m., June 12

England

Durham

South Shields: Queens Theater, 3 p. m., June 19.

Essex

Colchester: Moot Hall, 7:45 p. m., June 21.

Lancashire

Manchester (Second Church): Palatine Cinema, West Didsbury, 3 p. m., June 19.

London

London (First Church): Church Building, Sloane Terrace, S. W. 1, 8 p. m., June 23.

Staffordshire

West Bromwich: Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., June 20

Yorkshire

Ilkley: King's Hall, 8 p. m., June 23.

Germany

Bielefeld: Eintracht, Klosterplatz, 8 p. m., June 20.

Netherlands

The Hague: Church Edifice, Andries Bickerweg 1b, 9 p. m., June 19. In English. Dutch translation read at 7:30 p. m.

United States

Colorado

Loveland: High School Auditorium, West Fourth and Grant, 3 p. m., June 12.

Idaho

Buhl: Buhl High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., June 16.
Burley: Burley High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., June 17.
Nampa: Masonic Temple, Eleventh Avenue and Fourth Street South, 8:15 p. m., June 14.
Payette: Rio Theater, Eighth Street, 8:15 p. m., June 16.

Illinois

Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Church Auditorium, Michigan Avenue at East Forty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., June 13.
Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, Logan Boulevard and Mozart Street, 8 p. m., June 13.
Evanston (Second Church): Haven School Auditorium, Prairie Avenue and Lincoln Street, 8 p. m., June 13.

Iowa

Maquoketa: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., June 17.
Muscatine: Congregational Church, 8 p. m., June 16.

Kansas

Abilene: City Auditorium, Fifth and Spruce Streets, 8 p. m., June 13.
Emporia: Lowther Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 14.

Maine

Augusta: Unitarian Church, State Street, 3:30 p. m., June 12.
Calais: Church Edifice, Germain Street, 3 p. m., June 12.

Minnesota

Excelsior: Excelsior High School, 8 p. m., June 14.
Rochester: Senior Assembly, High School, 8 p. m., June 16.

Nebraska

Nebraska City: First Methodist Church, Eleventh Street and First Avenue, 8 p. m., June 14.
North Platte: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., June 13.

Nevada

Elko: Elvada Theater, 339 Railroad Street, 8:15 p. m., June 16.

New Hampshire

Dover: Municipal Building, Central Avenue, 3:30 p. m., June 12.

New York

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., June 14.
Kingston: Kingston Municipal Auditorium, 467 Broadway, 8:15 p. m., June 17.
Liberty: Liberty Theater, 3:15 p. m., June 12.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., June 13.
Port Jervis: Mechanics Hall, 41 Sussex Street, 8:15 p. m., June 16.

Ohio

Ashtabula: High School Auditorium, West Forty-fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., June 14.
Sylvania: Burnham High School, 3 p. m., June 12.

Pennsylvania

Butler: Penn Theater, North Main Street, 3:15 p. m., June 12.

Rhode Island

Providence (Second Church): Greene Street First Universalist Church, 3 p. m., June 12.
Wickford: Odd Fellows Hall, Victory Highway, 8 p. m., June 14.

Vermont

Rutland: The Congregational Church, Court Street, 3:30 p. m., June 12.

Washington

Edmonds: Edmonds High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 15.

Wisconsin

Ashland: High School Auditorium, Ellis Avenue and Tenth Street, 8:15 p. m., June 17
Delavan: Baptist Church, 3 p. m., June 12.
Lake Geneva: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., June 12.

Wyoming

Sheridan: Linden Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 16.
Wheatland: Congregational Church, 8 p. m., June 14.

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Most Of All, the Land Of Shelley

TOMORROW I must be ready to leave Italy, but I am not ready yet. I am not ready to leave the company so friendlily close to me in this land of purple memory—Petrarch and the Brownings, Dante and Botticelli, Michelangelo and Fra Lippo Lippi, and Shelley.

My Italy is not that of the guidebook or the lantern lecture or the textbook. It is not that of the student of archaeology, from New York, who leaned over the railing of the ship as we approached the coast of Sicily and, catching sight of the little triangular sailing boats of the Mediterranean, cried: "The most fought-over stretch of water in the world's history!"

My Italy is neither Roman nor Etruscan. The invading hordes of Goths and Greeks and Franks and Normans are for me but dim shadows on a classroom wall. My Italy is the land of my English poets and, most of all, of Shelley; Shelley wandering over the mountain ridges with raisins and a crust of bread in his pocket, being torn and exalted in turn by what he saw, treading always, by that peculiar ethereal quality which distinguished him, on the very edge of an abyss or in the filmy rim of conflagration, and maintaining through all experience an amazing purity.

* * *

ON THAT DAY of blazing blue sky and white sunlight, a day in September heavily fragrant with oleander and jasmine, I saw Vesuvius with her thick, white plume of smoke, as part of the Naples of the travel booklet. Pompeii I felt around me as a dream, colossal, scarcely believable, yet a solid mass of architecture, of what one might call substantial ruins; for, though grim evidence of impermanence was abundant, the dream was weighted with geology. My foot scraped a fragment of black lava rock as I strode over a causeway a tourist guide was describing to his party as "stayping stones." It was in that moment that a pale gold butterfly passed in front of me, the only thing light enough to flutter in that circle of gigantic ruins. It alighted on a tiny patch of turf, and within me something spoke a name. Standing "within the city disinterred," I heard the voice of Browning say:

"Ah, did you once see Shelley plain,
And did he stop and speak to you,
And did you speak to him again?
How strange it seems and new!"

Shelley was unquestionably at Naples. He was near me "Mid the mountains Euganean," looking over the plains of Lombardy, and where "Ocean's nursling, Venice lies." Because of Shelley, Keats too was in Italy; for the immortal poem, written for sorrow at his loss, was composed near Pisa, and Shelley might have truly written of himself as he did of Keats:

"The soul of Adonais, like a star,
Beacons from the abode where the Eternal are."

* * *

VENICE HAD ITS memories of Shelley, walking and conversing with Byron, who wrote once that Shelley "was, without exception, the *best* and least selfish man I ever knew." The city of the Medici but recalled the antistrophe in the Ode to Naples, which commences:

"Florence! beneath the sun,
Of cities fairest one," . . .

It is, however, on this final stretch of my journey, that I "see Shelley plain," and he stops and speaks to me in everything I pass. Trelawny chose well the inscription for the slab in Rome, when he quoted from "The Tempest"—

"Nothing of him that doth fade,
But doth suffer a sea change
Into something rich and strange."

Some time ago our train passed through Pisa and through that sad little town of Viareggio, near where the poet's boat, the *Ariel*, was wrecked. Emerging from a rock-hewn tunnel, we see the aquamarine crescent of a bay upon our left, the cultivated hills to the right of us, with mountain heights misty in the background. Between one darkness and another, such exquisite flashes of scenery make me more and more reluctant to leave this country of the poets.

* * *

AS WE STOP at a small station, my fellow passengers and I reach from the compartment window for the green and golden clusters of grapes offered by a contadino crying musically, "Uva! uva!" A threadbare gentleman, with a face like that of Dante Alighieri, on the seat opposite me, jumps to his feet, opens a battered suitcase and, turning his back on the rest of us, performs in the manner of an ostrich a series of actions which no stretch of imagination could sever from the simple pastime of consuming a meal. Whatever his intention, he is neither invisible nor inaudible; and the ghost of a smile that hovers on one mouth after another links the rest of us together in a gentle intimacy of humorous appreciation, as we enjoy our green and golden grapes, disregarding the announcement of the dining-car luncheon, which the more conventional, first-class passengers feel it incumbent upon them to undertake.

* * *

WAS IT VERY long ago in that house by the footpath leading to Lerici, which must be somewhere in this vicinity, that Shelley recorded: "I still inhabit this divine bay, reading Spanish dramas, and sailing and listening to the most enchanting music"? As I stand, finally, on the heights above the Gulf of Genoa, reflecting that this is to be my last night in Italy, before traveling west, his lines from Pisa fit the closing scene:—

"The whispering waves were half asleep,
The clouds were gone to play,
And on the woods, and on the deep,
The smile of Heaven lay."

PEARL STRACHAN

Museum Concert
(Boys' Choir)

"IT TOOK them years to do that tapestry."
"Beauvais?" "No, I think not. It's fifteenth century—
That's what they told us."
On the other side:
"Prince Paul, he's our crown prince, is marrying Luisa,—German." "Oh, I wouldn't know,—
Do you like Greta Garbo?" "Not so much."
"Ah, here they come at last,—can you see, Robert?"
"That little one is sweet."
And now there's silence.
("Fred, keep your program still; Emmie, be quiet!")
And then the song.
O passionless young voices!
This is the music from beyond the earth,
Falling from ramparts of some heavenly tower;
Sighing like winds from the pale stars themselves,
Soaring above, then dropping down the ether.
Will you forget your art when those wild notes
So ordered and so free have gone from you?
O children, do you hear what we are hearing?
Or do you stand like choired cherubs there
And sing you know not what?
You touch our hearts
Being untouched yourselves. High, high and clear
The voices mount; low, low and soft they sink;
There is no answer and no argument;
The hall confines us but our thoughts are free.

These speak no alien tongue; they merely take,
Just for a moment, what we know of beauty,
Gild it a little, giving it back and saying:
"This is *your* love, and this is what *you* see."

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

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Lure of a Canadian Ranch

FOR those who lived on it, the Canadian prairie had lure that was irresistible; it became part of their lives. . . .

Whilst I was at Virginia Ranch, enjoying its carefree and yet somehow purposeful life, the thought came to me that always comes whenever I see a little ten-ton cruising ketch or yawl lying at her moorings in a harbour, her tightly-caulked deck gleaming white and capable, her hull solid with the salty look of the ocean-going sailing boat: the thought that politics, economics, and social problems are nonsensical and not worth bothering about; that the only life worth living is a life spent close to Nature, sailing on the open sea, living outdoors.

This thought has always been the Great Tempter to me, though circumstances have kept it in the back-ground. On the ranch in Alberta, however, it kept running through my mind. Tom and his friends led a great life. True, they were dependent on the economic system for their living, perhaps more than most people; but they were oblivious to that system, to its foibles and its problems, and instead lived their lives just as they wanted to live them. Nor were they lazy, just because they left the worrying about social problems to other people; they worked hard and unremittingly. Nor could the ocean-going sailor be called lazy; he lived a hard and clean life, pitting his strength and skill against wind and wave.

What is the object, the tempting thought ran, of worrying about fascism and communism, politics and economics? Why not let them all slide, and lead the sort of life a human being should lead?

The answer to this question came, of course, as soon as the question was formed. . . . Only in a reconstructed society, in which machines were the drudges and all men had leisure in which to enjoy themselves, could the individual seek his own pleasure without misgivings.—SIR ANTHONY JENKINSON, in "Where Seldom a Gun Is Heard." (London: Barker.)

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLOSSAL VASE FROM CYPRUS: *Eighth Century B. C.*

THE large vases which were used by the early ancient Greeks in connection with funeral ritual are among the most impressive ceramics. Not size alone sheds importance upon them, but they attract attention for imposing shape and beautiful, all-over ornamentation.

This vase, from the Cesnola Collection in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, is four feet nine inches tall. It was made in the early primitive period of Greek art, and yet, in certain respects, time has not been able to improve upon the ideas and careful calculations of the primitive vase makers. The decoration is often described as geometric because it resolves itself into series of straight and curved lines, squares, angles, ellipses. The motives are arranged in rows, in a regular and symmetrical manner. Simpler at the base, the design becomes more intricate and more varied as it reaches the broader dimensions at the shoulder of the vase. It is believed that the spirals in design have been suggested by the ornament of early metals frequently wrought in the scrolled motive, and that the checkerboard pattern on top was suggested by weaving. Among primitives it was not uncommon to borrow effects from other mediums.

Mushrooms

SLOW-CREEPING dawn
Follows a night of rain-mist
Down the quiet pasture.

Here in a circlet of trees
That droop mist-heavy boughs,
The searcher comes upon them,
Tiny, elfin umbrellas,
Peeping through sheen of cobwebs
By the zigzag path.

And as she bends to gather them,
Slipping her pale fingers
Among their white and pink softness,
Her gray hair and eyes
Seem a part of the mist,
And her cheeks take the rose-color
Of the mushroom gills.
Then walking through deep lushness
To her lonely house,
Her skirt drips water,
But her basket brims,
Scattering wet fragrance,
And she carries it lifted
To clear the swishing grass.

—ERMINA CARPENTER HOLLAND, in *Trails*

See's Yard on The Thames

EVERY river is a world in itself, but the London River more so than any. It has so much a life and character of its own, and is so utterly apart from the busy city through which it flows. . . .

See's yard itself was a place of indescribable fascination. Approached by a wobbling gangplank from the River wall, it consisted of a huddle of barges, each more ancient than the last, and separated by gaps of varying widths. At low tide these barges came to rest upon the muddy shingle of the shore, but when they were afloat one must progress from one to the other by leaps and bounds across chasms of inky water.

One of them was roofed in to form a shed, having all the appearance of the original ark, and within its murky depths lurked chaos indescribable. . . .

In this holy temple presided Charlie See. . . . He kept no accounts and rendered no bills, leaving it to each of his tenants to pay his rent when and how he pleased, and if any doubt arose as to what was due, left it entirely to the debtor to decide. In justice to the latter it should be added that Mr. See rarely, if ever, suffered for his faith in human honesty.—ELISABETH FAIRHOLME and PAMELA POWELL, in "A Dinghy on the London River." (London: Davies.)

"ΑΡΑΤΕ ΠΥΛΑΣ"

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Τὶ πλοῦτον θείας ἀποκαλύψεως καὶ παρηγορίας περιέχουν οἱ Ψαλμοί! Αἱ Χριστιανικαὶ Ἐκκλησίαι ἐπὶ αἰῶνας ἔχουν ἀναγνωρίσει τοῦτο, ὡς μαρτυρεῖ ἡ θέσις ἡ ὁποία ἔχει παραχωρηθῇ εἰς τοὺς αἴνους αὐτοὺς ἀπὸ τὰ διάφορα Χριστιανικὰ δόγματα. Διὰ τὸν Χριστιανὸν Ἐπιστήμονα οἱ Ψαλμοὶ εἶναι περισσότερον ἀπὸ σπάνιαι καὶ ἀπαράβλητοι ἐκφράσεις παρηγορίας καὶ λυτρώσεως, μεταδίδουν ἀποδεικτοὺς κανόνας ἠθικῆς ἢ πνευματικῆς συμπεριφορᾶς.

Εἰς ἕνα νέον ὁ ὁποῖος ἐπί τινα ἔτη ἠγωνίζετο εἰς μάτην νὰ ἐξοφλήσῃ ἕνα χρέος μερικῶν ἑκατοντάδων δολλαρίων, ἡ πνευματικὴ ἔννοια τοῦ ἑβδόμου ἐδαφίου τοῦ εἰκοστοῦ τετάρτου Ψαλμοῦ, "Ἄρατε πύλας οἱ ἄρχοντες ὑμῶν, καὶ ἐπάρθητε πύλαι αἰώνιοι, καὶ εἰσελεύσεται ὁ βασιλεὺς τῆς δόξης," ἐννοηθεῖσα εἰς τὸ φῶς τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, ἐπέφερε ταχεῖαν ἐξόφλησιν τῆς ὑποχρεώσεως. Τὸν ἐδίδαξε πῶς νὰ ὑψώσῃ τὴν σκέψιν του ὑπεράνω τῆς δυσκόλου καταστάσεως. Ἀπεκάλυψεν ἐπίσης εἰς αὐτὸν τὴν φύσιν τῶν "αἰωνίων πυλῶν" διὰ τῶν ὁποίων ἔρχεται ὁ "βασιλεὺς τῆς δόξης" μὲ τὸ ἀποτέλεσμα ὅτι τὸ ὑπεσχημένον φῶς ἦλθεν εἰς τὴν σκέψιν καὶ εἰς τὴν πεῖραν του, καὶ τὸν ἀπηλευθέρωσεν ἀπὸ ἔτη δουλείας.

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη δὲν εἶναι ὑπερφυσικὴ ἢ ἀκατανόητη θρησκεία· εἶναι ἡ ἁπλῆ καὶ πλήρης ἔκθεσις τῆς ἀποδεικτῆς ἀληθείας ὅπως ἐδιδάχθη ὑπὸ τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ. Εἰς τὴν ἐποχήν μας, ἡ Mary Baker Eddy, μὲ πνευματικὴν ὀξύτητα ἀντιλήψεως, ἀνεκάλυψε τὴν διδασκαλίαν αὐτὴν εἰς τὴν Βίβλον. Τὴν ἀνακάλυψίν της ἐξέθεσεν εἰς τὸ ἐγχειρίδιον τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν).

Πολλοὶ σήμερον προσπαθοῦν νὰ ὑψώσουν τὰς κεφαλάς των ὑπεράνω τῆς ἀσθενείας, τῆς πτωχείας, τῆς ἀτιμίας, καὶ τῆς δυστυχίας, ἀλλὰ τὸ πολὺ πολὺ θὰ ἀπολαύσουν μόνον πρόσκαιρον ἀνακούφισιν ἕως ὅτου ἀντιμετωπίσουν τὴν κατάστασιν καὶ γίνουν κύριοι αὐτῆς μὲ τὴν πνευματικὴν ἀλήθειαν. Ὁ Ἀπόστολος Ἰάκωβος ἔγραψε (Ἰάκωβος 4:10), "Ταπεινώθητε ἐνώπιον τοῦ Κυρίου, καὶ ὑψώσει ὑμᾶς".

Ἰδοὺ μία ἐντολὴ ἡ ὁποία θὰ ἐξυψώσῃ τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην συνείδησιν καὶ θὰ ἐξαγάγῃ τοὺς θνητοὺς ἀπὸ τὰς δυσκολίας ὅταν τὴν ὑπακούουν. Εἰς τοὺς ἀγαπῶντας τὰ ἐγκόσμια ἡ ἐντολὴ αὕτη μπορεῖ νὰ φαίνεται μωρά, ἂς τὴν ἐφαρμόσῃ ὅμως εἰς τὴν περίπτωσίν του οἱοσδήποτε ὁ ὁποῖος νὰ ἔχῃ ἀγωνισθῇ ἐπὶ μακρὸν καὶ ἀνεπιτυχῶς κατὰ ἀσθενείας τινὸς ἢ θλίψεως καὶ ἀσφαλῶς θὰ λυτρωθῇ. Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἀπαιτεῖ ἀπὸ τοὺς θνητοὺς νὰ στρέψουν ἀπό τὴν ὕλην πρός τὸ Πνεῦμα. Αὐτὴ ἡ στροφὴ πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν, τὸ καλὸν, ἀνοίγει νέας ἀπόψεις εἰς αὐτοὺς καὶ τοὺς ὁδηγεῖ ἐκ τῆς ὑλικῆς δουλείας εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν τῆς ἐλευθερίας.

"Ὁ Νοῦς εἶναι Θεὸς" (Science and Health, Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία, σ. 469). Τὸ πρῶτον βῆμα, ὅθεν, εἶναι νὰ παύσωμεν νὰ πιστεύωμεν ὅτι ἔχει κανεὶς νοημοσύνην ἰδικήν του, χωριστὰ ἀπὸ τὸν Θεὸν, καὶ νὰ ἀναγνωρίσωμεν τὸν Θεὸν ὡς τὸν μόνον παντογνώστην Νοῦν ἢ τὴν μόνην διανόησιν. Ἡ νέα καὶ ἀληθὴς αὕτη ἄποψις ἀποκαλύπτει ἀμέσως τὴν διανόησιν εἰς τὸ δικαιωματικόν της φῶς. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος, εἰς τὴν Ἐπιστήμην, ὑπάρχει ὡς ἡ ἀντανάκλασις τοῦ Θεοῦ ἢ Νοῦ· δὲν δύναται νὰ κάμῃ τίποτε ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ. Ἡ ψευδὴς δοξασία ὅτι δύναται νὰ σκέπτεται καὶ νὰ δρᾷ ὀρθῶς χωριστὰ ἀπὸ τὸν Θεὸν, ἐπιταχύνει ὅλας τὰς δυσκολίας τὰς ὁποίας διέρχεται. Ἡ ἀνεπιθύμητος αὕτη νοερὰ κατάστασις καὶ αἱ συνέπειαί της εἶναι μὴ πραγματικαί, ἐφ' ὅσον ὅμως ἕνας θνητὸς πιστεύει εἰς ἱκανότητας χωριστὰ ἀπὸ τὸν Θεὸν, τὸν Νοῦν, δὲν θά γνωρίσῃ διαρκῆ εἰρήνην. Ὅλοι πρέπει ταπεινῶς νὰ ἀναγνωρίσουν ἕνα Θεὸν, ἕνα Νοῦν. Ἡ ἀληθινὴ ταπεινοφροσύνη εὑρίσκεται εἰς τὴν συνειδητὴν ἑνότητα μὲ τὸν Θεὸν, ἡ ἑνότης δὲ αὕτη φέρει ἀνάπαυσιν καὶ θεραπείαν εἰς τὸν ζητοῦντα. "Οὐδέποτε δύναταί τις νὰ ὑψωθῇ, ἐὰν πρῶτον δὲν ἔχει ταπεινωθῇ εἰς τὴν ἰδίαν του ἐκτίμησιν," γράφει ἡ Mrs. Eddy εἰς τὸ "Miscellaneous Writings" (Ἀναμεικτα, σ. 356). Ἐπίσης λέγει εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ ἔργον, (σ. 356), διὰ τὴν ταπεινοφροσύνην, "Ἡ ἀρετὴ αὕτη θριαμβεύει ἐπὶ τῆς σαρκός."

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ ἀρετὴ τῆς ταπεινοφροσύνης δὲν καταλήγει εἰς ἀπάθειαν ἢ ἀδράνειαν. Πράγματι, καταστρέφει τὴν δοξασίαν ἑνὸς περιορισμένου κακοῦ νοῦ καὶ μιᾶς περιορισμένης κακῆς διανοήσεως ἀποκαλύπτουσα εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην σύνείδησιν τὸ "ἀνεξερεύνητον βασίλειον τοῦ Νοῦ" (Science and Health, Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία, σ. 264), ἀπὸ τὸ ὁποῖον ἐκχύνεται ἀενάως κατακλυσμὸς καλοῦ, τὸ ὁποῖον ἡ ὑλικὴ αἴσθησις ἀδυνατεῖ νὰ ἐκτιμήσῃ διότι συγκεντροῦται εἰς τὴν ὕλην.

Ὁ ἄγρυπνος Χριστιανὸς Ἐπιστήμων προστρέχει εἰς τὸν Θεὸν, τὸν Νοῦν, ὡς τὴν πηγὴν πάσης δράσεως καὶ κινήσεως. Ἐφ' ὅσον κάμνει τοῦτο, ὁ Χριστὸς, ἡ Ἀλήθεια, ἀποδεικνύεται εἰς τὴν πεῖραν του. Διὰ τὰ "δυνατὰ αὐτὰ ἔργα", ἡ Mrs. Eddy λέγει (αὐτόθι, σ. xi), ὅτι "Εἶναι τὸ σημεῖον τοῦ Ἐμμανουήλ, ἢ 'ὁ Θεὸς μεθ' ἡμῶν'". Τοιουτοτρόπως, ἡ Ἀλήθεια εἶναι ὠφέλιμος εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα τώρα καὶ εἰς πάντας τοὺς αἰῶνας.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

"Lift up your heads"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT a wealth of divine revelation and solace is contained in the Psalms! Christian churches have for centuries recognized this, as witness the place allotted to these songs of praise in various denominations. To the Christian Scientist the Psalms are more than rare and matchless expressions of comfort and deliverance, they convey demonstrable rules for moral or spiritual conduct.

To a young man who for some years had been laboring in vain to pay a debt of several hundred dollars, the spiritual meaning of the seventh verse of the twenty-fourth Psalm, "Lift up your heads, O ye gates; and be ye lift up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of glory shall come in," understood in the light of Christian Science, brought about a quick liquidation of the obligation. It taught him how to lift his thought above the difficult situation. It also revealed to him the nature of the "everlasting doors" through which the "King of glory" comes, with the result that the promised light came into his thought and experience, setting him free from years of bondage.

Christian Science is not a supernatural or an incomprehensible religion; it is the simple and complete statement of demonstrable truth as taught by Christ Jesus. In our age, Mary Baker Eddy, through spiritual insight, discovered this teaching in the Bible. Her discovery she has set forth in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

Many are today trying to lift their heads above sickness, poverty, disgrace, and unhappiness, but they will experience at best only temporary relief until they meet and master the situation with spiritual truth. The Apostle James wrote (James 4:10), "Humble yourselves in the sight of the Lord, and he shall lift you up."

Here is a command which will uplift the human consciousness and lead mortals out of difficulties when they obey it. To the worldly-minded this command may seem foolish, but let anyone who has been struggling long and unsuccessfully with some sickness or tribulation, apply it to his situation, and he will surely be delivered. Christian Science requires that mortals turn from matter to Spirit. This turning to God, good, opens new views to him and leads him into the way of freedom from material thralldom.

"Mind is God" (Science and Health, p. 469). The first step, then, is to cease believing that one has intelligence of his own, apart from God, and to acknowledge God as the one all-knowing Mind or intelligence. This new and true view at once reveals intelligence in its rightful light. Man, in Science, exists as the reflection of God or Mind; he can do nothing of himself. The false belief that he can think and act rightly apart from God, precipitates all the difficulties which he experiences. This undesirable mental state and its consequences are unreal, but just as long as a mortal believes in abilities apart from God, Mind, he will know no lasting peace. All must come humbly to acknowledge one God, one Mind. In conscious oneness with God true humility is found, and this oneness brings rest and healing to the seeker. "One can never go up, until one has gone down in his own esteem," writes Mrs. Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 356). Again, she says, referring to humility (*ibid.*, p. 356), "This virtue triumphs over the flesh."

The Christian grace of humility does not result in apathy or inertia. In fact, it destroys the belief of a limited evil mind and intelligence by revealing to human consciousness the "unsearchable realm of Mind" (Science and Health, p. 264), whence flood tides of good are forever pouring forth, which material sense fails to appreciate because it is focused on matter.

The alert Christian Scientist looks to God, Mind, as the source of all action and movement. As he does so, Christ, Truth, enters into his experience in demonstration. Of "these mighty works," Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. xi), "They are the sign of Immanuel, or 'God with us.'" Thus, Truth is available to mankind now and in all ages.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

How Poets Are Made

IN HER now-famous Preface to "Sword Blades and Poppy Seed," (Houghton, Mifflin) Amy Lowell makes strong and uncompromising demands on the practitioner of poetry, the same ideals she imposed upon her own output of song. "No one expects a man to make a chair without first learning how," she admonishes, "but there is a popular impression that the poet is born, not made, and that his verses burst from his overflowing heart of themselves. As a matter of fact, the poet must learn his trade in the same manner, and with the same painstaking care, as the cabinet maker. His heart may overflow with high thoughts and sparkling fancies, but if he cannot convey them to his reader by means of the written word he has no claim to be considered a poet. A workman may be pardoned, therefore, for spending a few moments to explain and describe the technique of his trade. A work of beauty which cannot stand an intimate examination is a poor and jerry-built thing.

"In the first place, I wish to state my firm belief that poetry should not try to teach, that it should exist simply because it is created beauty.

"The poet with originality and power is always seeking to give his readers the same poignant feeling which he has himself. To do this he must constantly find new and striking images, delightful and unexpected forms. Take the word 'daybreak,' for instance. What a remarkable picture it must once have conjured up! The great, round sun, like the yolk of some mighty egg, *breaking* through cracked and splintered clouds. But we have said 'daybreak' so often that we do not see the picture any more, it has become only another word for dawn. The poet must be constantly seeking new pictures to make his readers feel the vitality of his thought.

"I cannot see why, because certain manners suit certain emotions and subjects, it should be considered imperative for an author to employ no others. Schools are for those who can confine themselves within them. Perhaps it is a weakness in me that I cannot."

The Skylark

SO HIGH and clear and loud
the skylark's notes, they make
ripples in the cloud!

—SEIEN (adapted by Kenneth Porter from the Japanese.)

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Dragon and the Shoemaker

By Elsie Hall

Once upon a time there lived in the country of Tumblestiltskin a shoemaker. He was a Very Extra Special and Particular Shoemaker for he made the Royal Shoes for the King and Queen and the six Princesses of Tumblestiltskin.

Only one person ever grumbled at the Shoemaker's shoes and that was a cross, cantankerous Dragon, who insisted on living in a drafty and uncomfortable cave on the top of a hill near the Shoemaker's cottage.

He was a discontented Dragon. He grumbled at everything. He grumbled at the drafts in his cave, he grumbled at his fire because it smoked, he grumbled at his dinner, but most of all he grumbled at the poor Shoemaker.

"I want some new shoes!" he would cry, poking his head in at the Shoemaker's little window. "Nice loose shoes, mind. Not like the last ones you made me. They nipped my heels and pinched my toes, and were uncomfortable all over. Bring them to my cave tonight before the moon rises."

The Shoemaker nodded dismally. Then he got out a piece of new leather, and all day he stitched away making the shoes for the cantankerous Dragon.

At last they were finished, and the Shoemaker packed them into his bag and started off for the cave at the top of the hill. It was very cold and damp up there, and when the Shoemaker peeped into the Dragon's cave he saw him stirring lumpy porridge over a smoky fire and snarling to himself.

"I've brought your shoes," said the Shoemaker timidly.

The Dragon gave another snarl. "Well, come in and try them on," he snapped, throwing his spoon—splash—into the porridge and bumping himself down on his three-legged stool.

Trying Them On

The Shoemaker knelt on the ground before him and drew the shoes onto the Dragon's feet. They fitted perfectly .

"Now, if you will just walk about a little you will feel how comfy they are," said the Shoemaker.

"Comfy!" roared the Dragon. "Why, they pinch, that's what they do. Take them away—I shan't pay for them—and bring me some more shoes tomorrow. Looser ones! You hear me?"

The poor Shoemaker put the shoes into his bag and stumbled down the hill to his cottage again.

All next day he sat stitch-stitch-stitching for the Dragon, and when evening came he packed the shoes into his bag and climbed the hill again.

"Oh, there you are!" snapped the Dragon. "Well, have you managed to make decent shoes this time?"

"I—I think so," murmured the Shoemaker politely.

"Fit!" roared the Dragon, as soon as the shoes were on. "Fit! Why, they're far too small. There isn't room to move my claws. Why don't you do as I tell you and make my shoes loose?"

"But these are loose," cried the Shoemaker. "You'll have to stuff cotton wool into the toes to keep them in shape."

"Take 'em away!" roared the Dragon. "I shan't pay for them. Go and make me some more. Do you hear?"

So the poor Shoemaker put the shoes into his bag and hurried home. All the next day he sewed and he sewed, and by evening the Dragon's shoes were ready, and—they were as large as bath tubs.

The Bath Tub Shoes

Then the Shoemaker smiled to himself, and tying them together by the laces, he slung them over his shoulder and set off for the cave. The Dragon was sitting on his stool grumbling to himself when the Shoemaker arrived.

"I've brought your shoes," he said, "and I'm sure they will be large enough this time."

"Well, let's see," sniffed the Dragon as he stretched out his feet.

The Shoemaker fitted the shoes on and they were enormous! They were so big that he had to tie the laces round the Dragon's ankles in order to keep them on.

"I suppose they'll have to do," the Dragon snarled.

So the Shoemaker hurried away home, and the Dragon took off his new shoes and went to bed.

Well, next morning, when the Dragon woke up, he found an invitation from another Dragon pushed under his door asking him to dinner in his cave, and telling him to bring his three-legged stool to sit on.

So the Dragon put on his Sunday hat; tied on his enormous shoes, and picking up his stool started on his way. But no sooner had he begun to slide and stumble down the hill than one of his shoes slipped off.

"Botheration!" snapped the Dragon as he stooped to tie it on again. And while he was stooping, his stool slipped from under his arm and rolled, tumble-de-bump, down the hill.

"Hey!" roared the Dragon, and raced off after his stool. And then his second big shoe tripped him up so that he fell, crash, and knocked in the crown of his Sunday hat.

Crossing the Brook

"Ow!" snarled the Dragon, and picking himself up he put on his bent hat again. At the bottom of the hill there was a brook with some stepping stones, and as the Dragon was going clumsily across, one of his shoes slipped off and—splash—went floating away.

"Now just look at that!" howled the Dragon as he hopped to the bank on one foot.

Then he went hopping up the hill to the Other Dragon's cave, and when he was half way up he hopped right out of his second shoe and it went rolling away until it was out of sight. The Dragon sat down on a rock and simply howled.

"Wait till I catch that Shoemaker," he bawled. "Just wait."

Then he got up and went on. First he trod on some pebbles and said "Ouch." Then he trod on some thistles and cried, "Oh!" At last he grew so upset that he flung his hat on the ground and danced on it, and then he threw his stool at a tree trunk and limped on until he came to the Other Dragon's cave.

The Other Dragon opened the door, but when he saw the Dragon he said, "No, thanks," very firmly. "I don't like tramps, so please go away," and he shut the door.

"Hey!" shouted the Dragon. "I'm not a tramp. I'm your dear friend. I've come to dinner."

Then He Came Down Again

"Go away," said the Other Dragon from inside, with his mouth full. "My friend wears a Sunday hat, and carries a three-legged stool, and always the most be-ew-tiful shoes."

"Well, I've lost my shoes, and I've danced on my hat, and I've thrown away my stool!" shouted the Dragon.

"A pretty tale," replied the Other Dragon. "Go away, do!"

So the Dragon had to go away again. And he hopped down the hill, and he hopped over the stepping-stones, and he hopped up the hill to his own cave, and there he lit himself a smoky fire and boiled up a pot of lumpy porridge for his dinner. And just as he was beginning to eat it the Shoemaker popped his head in.

"Did the shoes fit?" asked the Shoemaker.

"Fit!" howled the Dragon. "You know they didn't fit."

"But you said they did!" smiled the Shoemaker.

"Go away and never come back!" shrieked the Dragon.

"All right," said the Shoemaker, and away he went.

The Dragon dropped his porridge spoon suddenly.

"Why, who will make my shoes in future?" he gasped. "I never thought of that. Now what am I going to do? What, indeed!"

He picked up his spoon again slowly, and there, in the bowl, was the reflection of his gloomy face all upside down.

"I've been a foolish dragon," he said to himself. "I'd better make amends and stop being cross."

Then he turned the spoon over, and there was his face the right way up, looking almost bright.

"That's better," thought the Dragon. "And it wasn't a bit difficult either!"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Slinging Them Over His Shoulder, the Shoemaker Set Off for the Cave

The Flowers Give a Party

The roses dance a minuet
And all alone the violet
Does a ballet for the wind.
The pert and gaudy marigold
Never does as he is told,
But leaps and prances up and down
Like a gayly painted clown.
The tulips, stately and serene,
Guard the lovely flower queen,
The regal lily, tall and white
In the high moon's silver light.
Honeysuckle spills perfume
On the gentle summer air,
And music murmurs everywhere.
The bluebells ring
And moon-flowers sing
And now and then there comes a whistle
From the friendly purple thistle!

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

The Discontented Stone

"No one ever sees me," grumbled the black stone. "No one ever notices me out here in the middle of the stream.

A robin sang in the thicket then flew into the wood, a tiny minnow darted close to the sandy bank.

"Everyone moves but me. I shall travel and see the world." With this, the black stone gave a mighty push and commenced to roll in the shallow creek bed—not very fast at first because he was big and heavy and the water was smooth and quiet.

He rumbled and grumbled and grumbled along a few steps at a time. The sun rose high in the sky and the black stone stopped to rest.

Grandfather Crow was flying above the tree tops but looking down he saw the black stone in a most unusual spot. He dropped to the water's edge and called:

"Caw-caw, why are you going down stream? Don't you know your place is in the middle of the stream?"

The Crow's Wisdom

"I'm tired of the middle, I am going to travel. No one sees me, no one will miss me," answered the stone frowning and looking his blackest.

"Caw-caw, how ri-dic-u-lous. Of course, you are needed in your right place. Listen carefully," said Grandfather Crow.

The stone was quiet. He heard the soft rustle of the leaves in the trees and the little stream tinkling over the bright pebbles. Then he heard someone say:

"Where is the black stone? Where is the black stone? I always take my nap in his shadow." And Daddy Trout swam round and round waving his tail from side to side.

"Where is the black stone? Where can he be. I have a little house under one corner," said the crawfish scuttling backwards and waving his tiny claws in excitement.

When the Children Came

"Where is the black stone? Where is our black stepping stone?" said the children as they came to the stream to pick watercress. "We can't cross over to the other side any more."

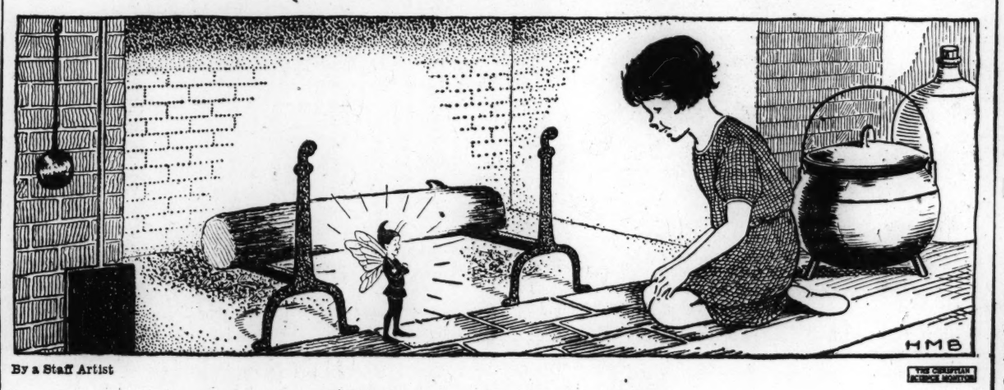
"Caw-caw, my friend, did you hear how many people were depending on you? Think it over, perhaps your travels will take you home again." And grandfather Crow flapped his great wings as he soared into the treetop.

The black stone rumbled and grumbled and grumbled and rumbled, but this time it was a happy sound as he splashed his way back to the center of the stream.

Next morning Grandfather Crow flew to the water's edge and drank slowly. Daddy Trout was sleeping in the shadow of the stone, the crawfish's little fan tail peeked from beneath, and he could hear the children singing happily from the opposite bank as they gathered watercress.

"Caw-caw, how do you do this fine day?" said Grandfather Crow.

"I'm very happy, thank you," answered the stone, his round face shining in the sunlight. "I find this is the most beautiful place in the whole world."



By a Staff Artist

Cherry and the Elf

Cherry sat by the kitchen fireplace. She was all alone. Cook had gone to market and left her to sweep the fireplace. Cherry was glad Cook had gone. Now she could dream about fairies and elves. Cherry liked to dream. She dreamed all the time she was working.

Cook scolded her for it. Only this morning Cook had said, "If you would think about your work while you are doing it, you would find the shortest and best way to get it done. Then you would have time to sit with your chin in your hand and dream of fairies and elves."

Right now Cherry was thinking of what Cook had said. "Perhaps she is right," Cherry thought. "I'll sweep the fireplace and think about what I'm doing and then I'll have time to sit with my little chin in my hand and dream of fairies and elves."

She took the goose-wing and began sweeping the fireplace with it, making a neat little pile of what was left of the wood the fire had burned. But before she was half done she began dreaming of fairies and elves; and when she was all done, down the chimney came the wind and blew the dust all about.

Three times Cherry swept the fireplace and three times down the chimney came the wind, blowing the dust all about. "Oh," said Cherry, "Cook will soon be home and my work not done." She swept the fireplace once again and when she had got the dust in a neat little pile, down came the wind. Cherry shut her eyes against the dust and when she opened them there stood a tiny elf.

"Hello, Cherry," the elf said. Cherry's eyes opened wide. She smiled. "I've come to tell you something," the elf went on. He blinked and winked and blinked again.

Cherry laughed.

"You are the little elf I dream of," she said, "only your coat is red instead of green. What are you going to tell me?"

"First," said the little elf, "you must sweep the fireplace again."

He stood with arms folded and feet spread while Cherry swept the dust in a neat little pile.

"Think what you are doing," the little elf said. "I can see you are thinking of me."

And he was right for Cherry's eyes were on him and when she had finished she sat down and asked: "Now, what are you going to tell me?"

The little elf laughed. "Cherry, Cherry," he said, "put on your thinking-cap." Cherry tried but it wouldn't fit because her head was full of dreams, and the little elf said: "The wind will soon be down the chimney. Be quick! What must you do?" But Cherry only stared at him.

"Why," said the little elf, "you must take the dust away from the fireplace."

"Oh," said Cherry, and the thought was such a good one that she ran for the dust-pan as fast as she could and swept the dust into it and carried it away. When she had got back down came the wind, but what matter? The fireplace was clean!

"Now," said the little elf, "you might have done that the first time if you had been thinking instead of dreaming." Cherry nodded. "Now," said the little elf again, "that's what I came to tell you. Think of what you are doing and you won't have to do it so many times."

Cherry nodded again.

"Now," said the little elf for the third time, "you have time to dream, because Cook has met a friend on her way from market and stopped to pass the time of day."

When he had said that there was a crash and a flame and the little elf was gone!

So Cherry sat down with her chin in her hand to dream about him. When Cook got home there she sat smiling but the fireplace was clean and that made Cook smile, too!

(These stories which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

The Tame Kestrel

Last spring I stayed on a farm in Devonshire, a typical English farm set among green fields. Not far from the farm was a hayrick, and as I walked past it one glorious morning, I heard a sudden hissing, and paused to investigate the cause.

To my surprise I found, in a hole in the rick, a baby kestrel. Its wing feathers were not yet developed, so it could not fly away, and it obviously resented my intrusion, for it snapped its beak and hissed, which was very amusing in one so small and so young.

I walked on a little way, and then kept watch. Surely its mother would come soon. Baby birds have an unappeasable hunger, and are seldom left for long intervals.

The Chick Is Carried Home

But the morning wore on and no mother bird came in sight, and at length I decided that I must take her place. So I went back to the hole. The chick made another feeble protest, but wrapping him in a handkerchief, I carried him into the farm kitchen, and there found some scraps of food which he ate ravenously before settling down in a box of chips. There he soon fell fast asleep. Kestrels never worry much about a nest, and quite often appropriate the disused home of a magpie or crow, so it was quite natural for Kim, as we named him, not to quarrel with his none-too-cozy quarters.

For some days Kim was quite content to accept our hospitality, but as his wings grew and his strength increased, he began to make trial flights, and soon went off to forage for himself. But he always returned at meal times! He seemed to have a remarkable sense of time, and was never late for the midday or evening meal. Very eagerly he would seize the bits set down for him, and having satisfied his hunger, would perch on my shoulder, often accompanying me in this manner on walks round the farm. He was very tame and lovable, and we grew very fond of our feathered friend.

Kim and His Friend

For some weeks this happy comradeship lasted. Then, one day, another kestrel appeared on the scene, a charming little lady who eyed Kim shyly from her perch on a low wall. For a short time the two surveyed one another, and then Kim went over to introduce himself. Apparently they formed a friendship on the spot, for they soon flew off together toward a distant wood, and that was the last I saw of my little playfellow, as I had to return to London.

When autumn came, I was told that Kim and his friend returned to the farm, and were constantly seen there through the winter, often staying for a meal in the kitchen, spending their nights in a barn, where a window, under the roof, gave them free exit and entry.

With the coming of spring this year, Kim's friend vanished, but Kim once more settled down at the farm which he seems to have adopted as his permanent home, for he is still there! I. S-R.

Lasting Fashions

Pansies dress in velvet,
White lace for Queen Anne,
Morning-Glory's skirts have flared
Since time began.

Pinks have fluted ruffles,
Robin flaunts his rags,
Dutchman's breeches still are made
To look like bags.

Violet wears a bonnet,
Daisy dons a hat,
Columbine, a pointed hood—
And that is that.

ANNIE E. MOORE

The London Milkwoman

"Here comes the milkwoman!"

How strange it would seem if we heard someone say that today! But that is what children used to shout forty or fifty years ago to give notice of the milk vendor's approach along the street.

They had heard her cry of "Milko!" drawing nearer and nearer, and what a musical yodel it was. Like many of the street-cries of that time it was almost a song. And there was her chubby, rosy face, framed in a small straw bonnet of the "poke" variety, her brightly colored shawl covering her shoulders, and her full skirt which, for those days, was very short, set beneath a stiffly starched apron meeting at the back.

Upon her shoulders rested a wooden yoke, at the two ends of which were suspended straps and hooks from which heavy milk-pails hung. Both pails had staples on their sides to enable a number of small milk-cans and pint and half-pint measures to be carried.

On her arrival at the street door where the children awaited her, jug in hand, she would make a bobbing curtsy. This served a double purpose, for it combined a polite salutation with the lowering of the pails to the ground, thus removing the yoke from her shoulders and opening the pails.

There were, of course, milkmen, as well as milkwomen, in those days, but with them we are not concerned. It is the picturesqueness of the women which dwells in memory.

Though one lived in the very heart of London, one always felt, as she stood smilingly at the door, that she had come straight from some fine old farmhouse, and one seemed, in fancy, to smell the country air, the lush meadows, and the sweet breath of kine.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Milko," She Cried

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Each THURSDAY

Cleveland Here for Three Days This Week—Bay State Women's Golf at Belmont

League-Leading Indians Meet Red Sox Tomorrow

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston gets another look tomorrow at the club that may wrest the American League crown from the Yankees. The Cleveland Indians are here for three games, through Thursday. Currently, the Red Sox hold a 3-to-1 edge over their old Ohio rivals.

The annual road collapse of the Indians, apparently, is a thing of the past. Three years ago they dropped out of first place on May 10, to finish third. In 1936 they set the pace until April 27, and then faded into the second division. Last year they lost the lead May 20, finishing the race in fourth place. In 1933 and 1934 they were off to early starts, only to fall behind in the second month.

Challenge Yankees

But under Manager Oscar Vitt, who has succeeded Steve O'Neill, the Tribe has changed its tactics. Unless the annual collapse has been delayed, the Indians make an interesting opponent for the once-invincible Yankees.

The league leaders seem well protected on the mound with Johnny Allen in possession of seven triumphs and only one defeat, and young Bob Feller showing a record of six and one. Pacing the major leagues in hitting are Hal Trosky and Earl Averill, who are making the offensive race a personal issue. The Indians this morning were four full games in front of the Yankees.

With a record of three won and only one lost during their home stay, the Red Sox are ready and willing to make the Fenway Park series a black mark on the Cleveland tour. Despite yesterday's disappointing efforts against the Tigers, who scored nine runs in one inning, the locals have the power to dent the Cleveland record.

Bees Win in West

With the exception of the rise of the Cubs and the fall of the Giants, the most interesting news in the National League is being furnished by the Bees, who are touring the West. The Swarm has taken three out of five in hostile territory, with the continuation of near-perfect pitching and an improved offense.

They had played three games with the Cardinals when this was written, and had made 14 hits in each. Supported by that great hurling, this newly found batting attack is due to cause a few anxious moments among the Cubs and Giants.

Following today's engagement in St. Louis, the Bees are scheduled to move on to Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. Three games are booked in Pitt and four in Bill McKechnie's headquarters. On June 14 the Swarm is back in Boston for a long home stand. The fans await their arrival with new enthusiasm.

♪ ♪ ♪

After Danny MacFayden went wild and was the cause of losing the opener of a double-header in St. Louis yesterday, Milburn Shoffner pitched the Bees to victory in the second game. It was the left-hander's fourth win. He has dropped four.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Red Sox beat the Tigers on Saturday, as Lefty Grove won his ninth. But a big second inning enabled the Bengals to even the series yesterday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Jimmy Foxx's name appears in baseball's Big Six for the first time this season. Double X this morning had a .351 average, with 55 runs batted in and 13 homers. Who said he was through?

Little Action Due This Week In Ivy League

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—What with commencements, alumni reunions and other affairs connected with the end of the collegiate year, Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League teams don't have much time to play ball this week. Except for the first Yale-Princeton tussle Saturday, they'll put off deciding the pennant race until later.

The Tigers play at Yale this week, and about all they need to do is win either that game or the one at Princeton a week later to clinch third place in the standings. The Elis still could drop one and then tie for third but to do so they would have to perform the highly improbable feat of taking two in as many days from Harvard's league leaders.

Princeton took over third last Saturday by winning a doubleheader from the last-place Pennsylvania outfit, taking the opener 4—3 on Lefty Farber's hurling and Eddie Givens' home run then going on to win 5—2 when Bob Riddle pitched effectively and aided his own cause with a four-bagger.

Earlier in the week Dartmouth had set the stage for a final tussel with Harvard for the lead by whipping Columbia twice, 4—1, and 6—5. That gave the Indians a record of eight wins and three losses coming up to their concluding game with Harvard June 18. Harvard, with three to go, has won seven and lost two.

The races for the individual trophies and titles remained virtually unchanged. Yale's Eddie Collins, Jr., held first place in the batting competition for the Charles H. Blair bat with his holdover average of .462. Ulysses Lupien of Harvard, also idle all week, held second place with .438. Those two marks are equalled by a pair of Penn pitchers, Rusznak and Brickley, but each has visited the plate only half as often as his rival.

Lupien and Jack Lozier of Cornell have batted in 12 runs apiece and Lupien leads in total bases on hits with 29. Walter Johnson of Cornell is almost certain to win the Princeton A. A. Cup with his total of 12 stolen bases. Eddie Ingalls of Harvard continues as the leading pitcher with five-straight victories although Hal Wonson, Dartmouth sophomore, could give him an argument about who is the better. Wonson has won seven games, lost three, hurled 73 innings and tied one league record with a two-hitter against Cornell. The standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard	7	2	.778
Dartmouth	8	3	.727
Princeton	6	4	.600
Yale	4	4	.500
Cornell	5	7	.417
Columbia	4	8	.333
Pennsylvania	3	9	.250

Scenes at Randalls Island Stadium

© International

Johnny Woodruff, Pittsburgh University's Sensational Cinder Pounder, Is Shown Breaking the Tape to Capture the 440-Yard Final at the I. C. 4-A. Games Held at Randalls Island Stadium, June 4. Irwin Miller, U. S. C., Is Second; Jim Herbert, N. Y. U., Third, and Wesley Wallace, Fordham, Fourth. Woodruff's Time Was 47s.

Capt. Adrian Talley of the University of Southern California Track and Field Team Receives the Team Trophy From Referee Ruppert B. Thomas at the Close of the I. C. 4-A. Games

Records Likely With Big Meets Listed to Come

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—In the light of recent developments among the runners, leapers, throwers and vaulters it will not be surprising if the month of June passes into history as one in which records fell like candle pins.

Just ahead of a bumper crop of college and club athletes are most of the major events of the outdoor season—the Central Collegiate Conference meet Friday afternoon and night at Milwaukee, the National Collegiate A. A. championships at Minneapolis at week later and, on June 25, the dual meet between the Big Ten and the Pacific Coast Conference.

While these events are holding sway in the Midwest the East offers such attractions as the New York A. C. meet Saturday and the Princeton Invitation meet June 18.

Trojans Won't Kick

The American track public, which likes its meets sprinkled liberally with records, can take heart from Saturday's I. C. 4-A games at New York. Of the many potential record breakers entered, only Ken Dills and Loring Day, the pole vaulters from Southern California, failed to approach record heights. But the Trojans won't kick. They won the team title in the event with 47½ points.

An established star, John Woodruff of Pitt, and a newcomer to the headlines, Michigan State's Harvey Woodstra, emerged as potential record breakers in the quarter and half mile and the hurdles.

Woodruff tied the I. C. 4-A record of 47 flat in the quarter and then completed his second-straight double in the two events with a 1:52.5 half mile. And many believe Long John has just begun to run.

Won With Ease

There was nothing sensational about Woodstra's times, 23.8 for the 20-yard low hurdles and 14.4 for the 120 yard highs, although the latter mark equaled the meet record. What was surprising was the ease with which Woodstra dominated a field which included such worthies as Earl Vickery and Jim Humphrey of the Trojans, Jay Shields of Yale and Tom Berkeley of California at Los Angeles.

Both Woodruff and Woodstra probably will get another workout at the N. C. A. A. meet. Michigan State, which finished second to Southern California with 24½ points, is a definite entry and Woodruff and the rest of the Panther squad, which dropped the I. C. 4-A title to the Trojans, are listed as tentative entries.

One of the most satisfying victories was Howie Borck's triumph in the mile. The Manhattan runner, often a runner-up but never the winner indoors, paced out a 4:13.9 mile to efface the oldest record on the I. C. 4-A record books, John Paul Jones' 4:14.4 standard set in 1913.

Promise of Future

Borck meets a little better competition this week end when he runs with Glenn Cunningham, Gene Venzke and Princeton's Pete Bradley in the New York A. C. meet in a special three-quarter-mile race aiming at the world mark of 3:00.4 held by Josef Mostert of Belgium.

Other I. C. 4-A records which promise even bigger things in the future were Delos Thurber's 6ft. 6⅝in. in the high jump over a strong field and Joe Moclair's 9:21.2 in the two miles for Manhattan.

Boston U. Crew Wins

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—Boston University's varsity crew easily defeated Manhattan and Rollins in a triangular race over the Henley distance of a mile and five-sixteenths on the Harlem River Saturday.

Boston U. won by three lengths over Manhattan in 7:22.2. Manhattan's time was 7:33.2 and Rollins, a length further back, was clocked in 7:37.

Manhattan easily defeated Rollins in a junior varsity dual race, winning by 2½ lengths in 6:29.4.

Municipal Golf League Standing

	Won	Lost
Happy Valley	36	18
George Wright	30	24
Fresh Pond	26½	27½
Mt. Hood	15½	38½

Results Yesterday

Happy Valley 14, Mt. Hood 4.
George Wright 13½, Fresh Pond 5½.

Wives of the Touring Golfers Have Interesting, Changing Life

DENVER, June 9 (AP)—Some follow in the gallery until the last putt drops; others sit on the clubhouse porch and knit or play bridge—and hope.

"You never can tell just what a golfer's wife will do," said Mrs. Tommy Armour, who has visited virtually every golf course of consequence in the country with her husband, the Medinah, Ill., "Silver Scot."

"It's an interesting, changing life we have," she added, "but it has its disappointments and heartaches."

Other wives sitting nearby nodded assent. Outside on the hill slopes, their husbands were honing their shots on Cherry Hills' grinding hazards for the National Open which starts Thursday.

"About half of the wives generally follow their husbands during a match," Mrs. Armour said, "but the other half prefer to wait until they finish."

Brown-haired Mrs. Ralph Guldahl, wife of the defending champion, disclosed she never sees her husband play in a tournament, except at the holes bordering the clubhouse.

On the other hand, Mrs. Lawson Little, a striking brown-eyed blonde, said, "I like to follow my husband and he would just as soon have me."

Mrs. Johnny Dawson, the bride in the group—she was married to the Chicago stylist six months ago—admitted it is easier on her to wait until it is over when her husband is playing a tough match.

Mrs. Richard Chapman, of Greenwich, Conn., blue-eyed and auburn-haired, suggested gaily that a girl should "marry a golfer and see the world."

"There isn't much home life when you're married to a golfer," said Mrs. Armour. "I haven't seen a great deal of my two boys since the older was nine, because we jump around so much."

Mrs. Little, who has been married to the former British and American amateur champion only a short time, said, "that's what appeals to me. I think it is nice to have all of these trips while we're young. We can settle down in one place later."

"But you probably won't, as long as your husband plays golf," commented Mrs. Armour.

Intercollegiate A.A.A.A. Champions

By the Associated Press

100 Yards—C. Adrian Talley, Southern California, 9.9s.
220 Yards—Edgar D. Mason, Pittsburgh, 22s.
440 Yards—John Y. Woodruff*, Pittsburgh, 47s.†
880 Yards—John Y. Woodruff*, Pittsburgh, 1m. 52.5s
One Mile—Edgar H. Borck, Manhattan, 4m. 13.9s.‡
Two Miles—Joseph P. Moclair, Manhattan, 9m. 21.2s.‡.
120-Yard High Hurdles—Harvey H. Woodstra, Michigan State, 14.4s.†
200-Yard Low Hurdles—Harvey H. Woodstra, Michigan State, 23.8s.
16-Pound Shotput—Howard Brill, N. Y. U., 51ft. 3¼in.
Discus Throw—John H. Herrick, Harvard, 151ft. 3½in.
Javelin Throw—Nick Vukmanic, Penn State, 217ft. 6⅞in.
16-Pound Hammer Throw—Irving Folwartshny.* Rhode Island State, 178ft. 9¾in.
Running Broad Jump—Anson Perina, Princeton, 24ft. 6¾in.
Running High Jump—Delos P. Thurber, Southern California, 6ft. 6⅜in.†
Pole Vault—Quadruple tie (Lorin T. Day and Kenneth D. Dills, U. S. C., William H. Harding, Yale, R. Fuller Patterson, Princeton), 13ft. 6in.

*Retains title. †New Meet Record. ‡Equals Meet Record.

New England Soccer

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 6 (AP)—Results of yesterday's soccer games and standings of the teams in New England division of the American Soccer League:

Yesterday's Results

Providence 5, Scandinavians 1.
Lucy Recs 2, Swedish Americans 1.
Lusitano 4, Boston Celts 0.

Standing of the Teams

	W	L	D	For	Goals Agst	Pts	Pc.
Providence	11	2	3	46	17	25	.781
Thornton Vics	10	3	4	40	26	24	.706
Boston Celts	8	4	4	31	27	20	.625
Lucy Recs	9	6	2	44	28	20	.588
Lusitano S. C.	7	5	5	31	34	19	.559
Swed. Americans	7	7	2	29	30	16	.500
Springfield	3	8	4	24	38	10	.333
Scandinavians	3	11	2	23	33	8	.280
Moores	2	11	3	36	57	7	.219

Eastern College Scores

Baseball

Holy Cross 13, Harvard 5.
Princeton 4, Pennsylvania 3.
Princeton 5, Pennsylvania 2.
Lafayette 8, Muhlenberg 5.
Fordham vs. Yale (no contest, rain)
Syracuse 9, Clarkson 6.
Temple 5, Villanova 2.

Metropolitan Four-Ball League Standing

	Won	Lost
Salem	58	26
Sandy Burr	57½	26½
South Shore	56½	27½
Thorny Lea	48½	35½
Norfolk	38½	48½
Tedesco	35	49
Bellevue	33	51
Framingham	30½	53½

Results Yesterday

South Shore 9, Tedesco 3.
Trapelo 8½, Bellevue 3½.
Thorny Lea 8½, Framingham 3½.
Bear Hill 7, Norfolk 5.
Sandy Burr 6½, Salem 5½.

Women's Golf In First Round Of Match Play

W. G. A. First-Round Results Today

Mrs. Warren Beard, Charles River, defeated Mrs. J. B. Patterson, The Country Club, 7 and 6.
Mrs. E. H. Baker, Jr., Oakley, defeated Mrs. H. M. Southworth, Bear Hill, 5 and 3.
Laura Robbins, Weston, defeated Mrs. F. C. Weld, Vesper, 7 and 6.
Alice Belanger, United Shoe, won from Mrs. J. S. Ames, Jr., Thorny Lea, by default.
Mrs. John Grew, Dedham, defeated Mrs. J. H. Devine, Charles River, 6 and 5.
Mrs. Willard Howard, Charles River, defeated Margaret Curtis, Essex, 8 and 7.
Rene Henderson, Weston, won from Mrs. W. A. Irving, Salem, by default.
Ruth Batchelder, The Country Club, defeated Mrs. R. H. Roland, Tedesco, 6 and 5.
Mrs. H. E. Ferris, Brae Burn, defeated Mrs. William DeFord, Moosick Whistick, 6 and 5.
Deborah Verry, Tatnuck, defeated Mrs. D. M. Belcher, Winchester, 3 and 2.
Grace English, Tedesco, defeated Mrs. T. J. Carty, Scarboro, 8 and 7.
Mrs. H. F. Prunaret, Charles River, defeated Mrs. Eli Brilliant, Pine Brook, 3 and 2.
Rosamond Vahey, Vesper, defeated Mrs. Ian Drysdale, Salem, 6 and 4.
Mrs. W. C. Quinby, The Country Club, defeated Joanna Palfrey, The Country Club, 3 and 2.
Mrs. C. F. Eaton Jr., The Country Club, defeated Mrs. A. A. Kimball, Winchester, 4 and 3.
Frances Parsons, Weston, defeated Mrs. C. F. Bartholomew, Brae Burn, 1 up.
Rosamond Vahey, Vesper, defeated Mrs. Ian Drysdale, Salem, 6 and 4.

By Leavitt Morris

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELMONT COUNTRY CLUB, June 6—There is more than passing interest concerning little Alice Belanger, United Shoe twin, who was among the field of 32 who started match play this morning in the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts tournament. The Beverly girl was matched against Mrs. J. S. Ames, Jr., Thorny Lea.

This was Miss Belanger's first real major tournament. She came through the qualifying round last Friday with flying colors. Her medal score was 89, and, considering this tricky Belmont layout, along with a general comparison of the other qualifying scores, the United Shoe youngster—still in her teens—made an impressive showing.

If she plays the same type of golf she did in qualifying, Miss Belanger should have more than an even chance of advancing. Mrs. Ames, her opponent today, is a good golfer, but found the Belmont course difficult and took a 92 to qualify.

Experience Counts

However, inasmuch as it was Miss Belanger's first test in a senior tournament, it was necessary to consider the experience side of the game. Mrs. Ames had that to her advantage, while the Beverly girl was still in the "beginner" stage.

For two consecutive years Miss Belanger has won the Massachusetts junior girls' title. She will be eligible again this year, and from all appearances should be able to defend that crown successfully.

Since her first title in 1936 at the Weston Golf Club, she has made rapid progress in golfing circles. That year she was just a mere slip of a girl, barely able to match strides with her caddie. She even choked her clubs in order to get the proper swing. But her swing was free and easy and accurate. That year she defeated Betty Cooper on the eighteenth green after an uphill fight all the way. Grim determination and pluck kept her in the match and she overcame a three-down deficit to win.

Different Alice Belanger

Last year witnessed a different Alice Belanger. She had added height and weight. She no longer choked her clubs. She was getting greater distance off the tees and more firmness with her irons and putter. For the second-straight year she won the title.

This year finds a still different Alice Belanger. More height and more weight have improved her game tremendously. Her drives are longer and straighter; her irons more accurate; her putting more deliberate.

She has every right to feel proud of her qualifying score of 89. It was four strokes better than that of the defending champion, Deborah Verry, of Tatnuck, who posted a 93. It was better than Mrs. E. H. Baker's 90 and Margaret Curtis' 93, both former champions. It was equally as good as those of Mrs. C. F. Eaton, Jr., of The Country Club, and Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret, Jr., Charles River, both veterans of many campaigns.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

(First Three and Ties in Each League)

Batting

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Trosky, Indians	40	143	36	57	.398
Averill, Indians	41	154	39	56	.364
Lavagetto, Dodgers	33	117	31	42	.359
Lombardi Reds	31	109	12	39	.358
McCormick, Reds	42	182	27	65	.357
Foxx, Red Sox	40	151	36	53	.351

Home Runs

Greenberg, Tigers	13
Foxx, Red Sox	13
Goodman, Reds	13
Johnson, Athletics	10
York, Tigers	10
Keltner, Indians	10
Ott, Giants	9
Collins, Cubs	7

Runs Batted In

Foxx, Red Sox	55
Averill, Indians	46
Galan, Cubs	40
Ott, Giants	40
Keltner, Indians	35
Goodman, Reds	34

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Alvin Krueger, Beloit, Wis., pro, shot one-under-par 71 to take first round lead in United States open golf championship.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	27	16	.628
New York	25	15	.625
Boston	21	16	.568
Cincinnati	22	19	.537
Pittsburgh	20	19	.513
St. Louis	17	22	.436
Brooklyn	17	27	.386
Philadelphia	11	26	.297

Results June 4

Boston 8, St. Louis 5.
Cincinnati 11, New York 2.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 1.
Pittsburgh 4, Brooklyn 3 (11 innings)

Results June 5

Brooklyn 10, Pittsburgh 5.
Cincinnati 4, New York 1.
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 1.
St. Louis 6, Boston 5.
Boston 10, St. Louis 3.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Cubs Take Lead in National

Sporting a streak of 14 victories in their most recent 17 starts, the Chicago Cubs held the National League leadership today. It was the first time the Bruins held sole possession. They had been trailing the Terrymen since opening week, and at last their efforts were rewarded.

The Cubs are fooling a lot of people. Without Dizzy Dean, who has not pitched for weeks, they did not figure to pace the circuit. But with Tex Carleton, Bill Lee and Larry French rolling along in rotation, aided occasionally by Bryant and the veteran Root, the Chicago machine is currently the "hottest" club in baseball, and leaves the impression that it has never heard of Dean.

Carleton's Sixth

Lee, in particular, is pitching sensational ball. He has won five straight, four of which were shutouts. The big right-hander has allowed only one run in the last 47 innings and now owns a scoreless string of 32 innings. Carleton won his sixth game yesterday, beating the last-place Phillies, 7 to 1, to have the honor of lifting the Cubs to the head of the standing.

Dean seems to have taken a back seat in the Chicago plan, but "Old Diz" may yet play an important role. For a pitcher who figured so prominently in the beginning, he faded suddenly. However, the Cubs are to be congratulated for climbing to the top without him. If the veteran eventually comes back to win, their position will be far more secure than it is at the moment.

As a matter of fact, despite their sensational streak, the Cubs would not be in first place except for the collapse of the Giants, who now have lost six games in a row—four in the West. The Terrymen have made only nine runs and 33 hits in those defeats. Only one pitcher went the route over that stretch. Their sudden about-face is the talk of the majors.

Need Infielder

Manager Bill Terry went into the West in search of a second baseman, but without results. He tried to lure Pep Young away from the Pirates. He tried to interest Bill McKechnie in a trade that would move Alex Kampouris from Cincinnati to the Polo Grounds. Before that, Terry had made the Boston Bees an offer for Tony Cuccinello.

A big league second baseman would not entirely solve the Giant problem, but he would help. The champions are in a batting slump. The pitchers could not carry the burden alone.

All eyes will be on Chicago tomorrow, where the Cubs and Giants open a four-game series. After tomorrow's single, the contenders are scheduled to play a double-header on Wednesday and another single on Thursday. If the Giants can snap out of their slump, the series will be one of the best of the season.

With a record of four victories and only one loss on their eastern tour—the second of the season—the Indians are setting a four-game pace in the American League. Hal Trosky and Earl Averill are hitting hard. After several seasons of collapsible road trips, the Indians have finally settled down. They are giving the Yankees an interesting argument.

The Tigers are moving along faster, after a slow start, and may soon threaten the leaders. Connie Mack's Athletics show occasional sputs that suggest the first division. The White Sox, down in seventh place 12½ games in back of the pace, are the current disappointments of the American League.

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

PARIS — Don Budge reaches fourth round of French hard-court tennis championships, defeating Ghaus Mohammed, India, 6—1, 6—1, 5—7, 6—1; Gene Mako eliminated by Tetsuo Nakano, Japan, 6—1, 6—3, 4—6, 6—0; Owen Anderson beats Henri Catteau, France, 6—1, 10—8, 2—6, 6—1.

HARTFORD, Conn. — Elwood Cooke takes New England singles tennis title, beating Howard Stephens, Yale, 1—6, 5—7, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1; Helen Pedersen whips Eunice Dean, 7—5, 6—1, to take women's title; doubles to Martin Buxby and Bernie Coghlan.

KANSAS CITY — Tony Penna shoots 70-67 on last two rounds to win $5,000 Kansas City open golf tourney with 54-hole total of 212, three strokes ahead of Paul Runyan.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Lady Gen V, owned by David Gerli and piloted by Arno Apel, takes Auerbach cup motorboat race around Absecon Island.

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland—British Walker Cup team takes five of eight concluding singles matches to defeat United States, 7 to 4, and take trophy for first time in history of competition despite Marvin Ward's 67 for new amateur course record.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Archie San Romani fails in attempt to break world three-quarter-mile mark, running distance in 3m. 1.5s. in handicap race.

MARION, Mass.—Tri-State golf honors went to Connecticut over windswept Kittansett links. The winners scored 25½ points; Massachusetts was second with 17 points and Rhode Island a poor third with 2½ points.

Holes-in-One? Pooh! They're Easy

By the Associated Press

Wayne, Pa., June 6

O. A. Soderberg drove 155 yards for a hole-in-one on the sixth at St. Davis Golf Club yesterday.

Robert Faries, stepping up to the tee, said:

"Well, if he can do it, I can."

He did.

Amusements

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Dick Shaughnessy Wins 20-Gauge Skeet Title

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—D. Webster Lied of Denver, Pa., established a new world record in the .410 gauge event of the fifth annual North-South championship skeet shoot Saturday. He broke 97 out of 100 targets.

Dick Shaughnessy, 17-year-old Greater Boston expert, who was a co-holder of the former mark and defending title holder, took the individual 20-gauge championship by breaking 98 out of 100.

Mrs. Winifred Handley, Stamford, Conn., won the women's title with 89-15-104. She held the title in 1935 and 1936.

Mrs. A. W. Walker, Washington, won the women's open championship by shooting off a 96-tie with Mrs. L. S. Webb, Richmond, Va.

Iwanaga Heads O. P. A.

TOKYO, June 6 (AP)—Yukichi Iwanaga, president of Domei, the Japanese News Agency, has been selected to head the Olympic Press Association, formal organization of which will take place June 8. The association is to handle press arrangements for the 1940 Olympic Games in Tokyo and will include editors and sports editors of all Tokyo newspapers.

Canadian Netters Prepare

MONTREAL, June 6 (AP)—E. H. Laframboise, non-playing captain of the Canadian Davis Cup team, announced yesterday the team will leave within a few days for Boston to prepare for the Massachusetts title tourney June 11. The tournament will be the first step in a month-long preparatory campaign for Canada's matches with Japan in July.

Norfolk County Four-Ball League Standing

	Won	Lost
Blue Hill	60½	35½
Thorny Lea	58½	37½
Furnace Brook	56	40
Brockton	48	48
Sharon	39½	56½
Needham	25½	70½

Results Yesterday

Blue Hill 10, Needham 2.
Furnace Brook 8, Sharon 4.
Thorny Lea 7, Brockton 5.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Seats at Kennedy's Hub. 2195

New Swimming Record

LOS ANGELES, June 6 (AP)—Virginia Hopkins, Los Angeles A. C. mermaid, bettered the world record of the 50-meter free-style swim in a meet in the Coliseum Pool yesterday.

She was clocked by A. A. U. timers in 30.8s., .2s. faster than Ethel Lackie's record which has stood since 1926.

Hall-MacPherson Net Victors

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., and A. W. MacPherson of Forest Hills won the Rockaway Hunting Club invitation doubles tennis tournament at Cedarhurst, L. I., yesterday. They defeated Charles Hare, former English Davis Cup player, and B. W. Finnigan, 2—6, 6—1, 6—1, in the final match. In the semifinals Hare and Finnigan eliminated Frank Shields, former American Davis Cupper, and John P. Carleton, 6—3, 7—5, while Hall and MacPherson defeated J. W. Gerard, Jr., and Frank Bowden, 6—4, 6—2.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	28	13	.683
New York	23	16	.590
Washington	25	20	.555
Boston	22	18	.550
Detroit	20	22	.476
Philadelphia	17	23	.425
Chicago	13	23	.361
St. Louis	12	25	.324

Results June 4

Boston 5, Detroit 3.
Cleveland 11, Washington 4.
Philadelphia 9, Chicago 4.
One game postponed.

Results June 5

Chicago 8, Philadelphia 2.
Philadelphia 7, Chicago 6.
Detroit 10, Boston 4.
St. Louis 6, New York 5.
Cleveland 5, Washington 4. (10 innings).

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 580,0
Previous day 306,0
1938 volume to date 94,402,6
1937 volume to date 215,468,8

Upturn in Stock Market Is Halted By Profit Selling

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—Profit selling took the starch out of a fair-sized rally in today's stock market.

The list extended Saturday's run-up by fractions to more than 2 points in early dealings. Leaders subsequently gave ground, then once more moved forward after noon. Further offerings near the final hour halved extreme improvement in many cases.

Volume was largest on the forward push, dealings dwindling with the softening of prices. Transfers were at the rate of about 500,000 shares.

United Corp. preferred stock was among the few weak spots, dropping more than 4 points when the company's directors deferred the dividend on this issue.

Utilities and rails led a moderate upward movement in the bond market toward the last hour today. Rails were mixed. U. S. Treasuries were firm, with advances running up to 9-32 and one decline of 3-32.

International Hydro-Electric 6s gained about 1½ points and American & Foreign Power 5s about a point. International Telephone 5s and convertible 4½s were up a half or more. California Oregon Power 4s and Portland General Electric 4½s were up 1½ or more.

Southern Pacific 4½s of '68 were up about 2 points; the 4½s of '81 and the 3¾s of '46 were each up about a point. Many other rails gained fractionally but some were off a bit.

Panama 5½s jumped 4 points and Japan 6½s nearly 2.

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—Metal and industrial shares stepped forward in a generally higher curb market today although light offerings placed many utilities in the minus group.

Newmont Mining was ahead about 2 points near the final hour and others higher by fractions to more than a point were New Jersey Zinc, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Gulf Oil, Lake Shore, Teck Hughes and Sherwin-Williams. Lockheed Aircraft gained fractionally on heavy turnover.

Mead Johnson and Godchaux Sugar preferred advanced 5 or more on light deals.

A trifle lower in the utility section were United Light & Power "A," American Superpower and Arkansas Natural Gas "A."

Aluminum Co. Hit By U. S. Counsel For Acts 30 Years Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Government counsel asserted that the Aluminum Company of America, or its representatives, had "resorted to extreme methods, the propriety of which was highly questionable," in seeking approval of the United States, Canada and the State of New York for a St. Lawrence water power development in 1906 and 1907.

Continuing before Federal Judge Francis G. Caffey his opening statement of the Government's anti-trust suit against the company and 60 co-defendants, Walter Rice, special assistant to the attorney general, said the purchase of power sites in the Long Sault Rapids region had so aroused public sentiment that in 1913 the New York Legislature repealed the special charter which six years before had been granted the Long Sault Development Company.

Then, he went on, Aluminum joined with du Pont-de Nemours Company and General Electric and organized the Frontier Corporation, acquiring 88 per cent of the preferred stock of that concern.

As an eventual outcome of the controversy, Mr. Rice said, the water power development and its riparian rights were transferred to the Niagara Hudson Power Corporation, which Aluminum had a 10 per cent stock interest.

Edison Electric Institute Meets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 6—Utility leaders, economists and manufacturers lead the list of speakers for the sixth annual convention of the Edison Electric Institute opening in the municipal convention hall here tomorrow.

More than 1,000 delegates are expected to attend the general meetings at which all phases of the industry will be under discussion by the heads of the National Industrial Conference, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, Consolidated Edison Company, Philadelphia Electric Company, Detroit Edison Company, and other great units in the nation's utility map.

The four-day convention will open with a reception at the Hotel Traymore tonight, with C. W. Kellogg of New York, Institute president, and Mrs. Kellogg presiding. The program will also include a ball tomorrow night, and the annual banquet Wednesday will follow the nomination of officers.

Prizes for outstanding research and contributions to the industry are to be given on Thursday.

Financial Briefs

Nearing the end of a year of its first advertising and promotion campaign, North Carolina claims substantial business and industrial expansion. The Department of Conservation and Development announced that new industrial construction in the State during the first four months of 1938 was more than half as much as during all of 1937.

The number of new industries locating in the State has also shown a decided increase, according to J. T. Anderson, industrial engineer. Fifteen full-fashioned hosiery mills located in North Carolina in a single month this spring, Mr. Anderson said, while only 30 such mills located in the State during the whole of 1937.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	41	41	41	Jun 3
52	28	Acme Stl (1)	2	28	28	28	Jun 3
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	8	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	M'y 26
23	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
2⅜	1⅜	Advance Rumely	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
58¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	12	45¾	44⅜	45	+ ½
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	2	¾	⅝	⅝	M'y 27
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	21	10½	10	10	— ⅜
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	6½	Alleghany pf xw	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 27
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $30ww	9	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
17½	8	Alleghany pf $40ww	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun 2
21¾	11⅝	Alleghany pr pf	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'y 24
9⅞	4½	Allegheny Steel	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	
15⅜	7	Allen Industries	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'y 26
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	6	148	146	147½	+1½
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (⅝e)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun 4
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills (⅝e)	5	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅜
9⅜	4½	Allied Strs	5	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	45	45	45	M'y 19
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅜e)	30	41⅞	40½	40½	— ½
15¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	12½	11½	12½	+1¼
3⅜	1	Amal Leather	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y 27
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	14½	14½	14½	Apr 27
72½	55	Amerada Corp (2)	10	59	58	58½	+ ⅛
66	49	Am Ag Ch Del (2¼e)	3	52	52	52	Jun 4
17¼	10	Am Bank Note (.60e)	18	16½	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅜
42½	23¼	Am Br Shoe (¼e)	2	29	29	29	Jun 4
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	4	86½	86	86½	+ ⅝
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	163¾	163¾	163¾	— ¼
27½	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	1	16	16	16	Jun 4
50	27	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	4	29½	29½	29½	Jun 3
17⅝	9½	Am Ch&Cable (.40e)	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
100½	89½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	90	90	90	Jun 4
110	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	Jun 2
8⅛	4½	Am Colortype	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
13¾	9	Am Coml Alco	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
16¾	8¼	Am Crys Sug (¾e)	3	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
6½	4	Am European	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	M'y 24
4⅜	2¼	Am & For Pow	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	14½	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	2	17¼	16½	17¼	Jun 2
11½	5⅛	Am & F P 3 pf	4	8⅜	8	8⅜	
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	10	10	10	Jun 2
4⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	2	36	36	36	+ ⅜
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	¾	¾	¾	
18	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	5	1½	1½	1½	Jun 3
2¾	1⅞	Am International	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun 2
23½	12⅝	Am Locomotive	3	5½	5¼	5⅜	Jun 3
74½	45	Am Locomot pf	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¾
14½	10	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	1	46	46	46	—3½
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	2	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
38¾	23	Am Metal (¾e)	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
105½	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	28¼	28	28	— ⅜
110	87¾	Am Pow & Lt	1	105	105	105	M'y 27
40½	19	Am P&L $6 pf (2¼k)	14	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
33	16½	Am P&L $5 pf (1¾k)	8	34¼	33½	33½	
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S	16	30½	29	29	
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	8	10¾	10½	10½	
78	58	Am Roll M pf (4½)	1	15¼	14¾	15	+ ½
20⅞	15⅜	Am Safety Raz (1.60)	1	68	68	68	— ⅛
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	1	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅞
56¾	28½	Am Sm & R (1¼e)	1	9	9	9	+ ¼
131	103	Am Sm & R pf (7)	41	35½	33¾	34⅝	+ ⅞
52	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	116	116	116	
34¾	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs	1	52	52	52	Jun 4
11¾	6⅞	Am Stores	4	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (1¾e)	1	6½	6½	6½	M'y 31
119½	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	22	22	22	— ⅜
19¾	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	105	105	105	+13¾
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jun 4
72⅛	58	Am Tobacco (5)	24	130¼	129¾	129¾	+ ⅜
73¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	7	65¾	65¾	65¾	+ ⅛
140¼	130	Am Tob pf (6)	7	68¼	68	68	
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	137⅝	137⅝	137⅝	+ ⅝
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jun 4
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	14	87⅜	81½	85½	
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	1	74	74	74	+1½
35¾	23⅜	Am Wool pf	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ¼
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	2	31	30¾	31	— ⅛
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	4	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
36¾	21	Anaconda	4	25¼	25	25	M'y 26
50	29	Anacon W & C	95	24⅜	23⅝	23¾	+ ¼
18	10¾	AnchorHocGl (.15e)	1	31	31	31	—1
19	10	Andes Copper	1	13	13	13	Jun 3
3½	2	A P W Paper	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun 4
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (¾e)	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y 31
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	21⅜	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
67⅜	37⅜	Arm Ill	1	95	95	95	M'y 17
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	7	43⅜	41¾	41¾	
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	3	35¾	35¾	35¾	+1¼
39	24¼	Armstrong Cork	1	50	50	50	Mar19
72¼	51½	Arnold Const (½e)	1	28¼	28	28	
51⅛	21½	Artloom Corp	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅜
8⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅜
69	52	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	5	5⅝	5⅝	5½	+ ⅜
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd2pf(12¾k)	2	52	52	52	M'y 12
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y 27
72	40	Atch T & S F pf (5)	15	27½	27	27	+ ⅛
27⅜	14	Atl Coast L (1½g)	3	41¼	41	41	+1
73¼	43¼	Atl G & W Indies	2	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅜
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	5	5	5	M'y 20
24	17¾	Atl Refining pf	1	7	7	7	M'y 26
107¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	6	213⅜	211½	213⅜	— ⅛
97⅜	53¼	Atlas Corp (⅜e)	1	106½	106½	106½	+ ½
43	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	
48	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	1	37	37	37	M'y 26
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	5	5	5	Jun 2
3⅛	2	Aust Nichols	1	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	Aviation Corp	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y 31
			11	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ¼

B

10¾	5	Bald Loco ct	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	6	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	4	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	30	30	30	M'y 27
19	12⅜	Barber Asphalt	2	15	15	15	+ ¼
10½	5	Barker Bros	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
16⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	26	13	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
12¾	9	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	1	11	11	11	
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	2	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	Jun 1
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	90½	90½	90½	Apr 29
103⅞	94½	Beech-NutPack(4a)	1	101	101	101	M'y 23
8⅝	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	8	34¼	33½	33½	
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
14⅞	8¾	Bendix Aviat	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	5	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ½
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (1.52½e)	4	17⅞	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	2	30½	30½	30½	
16⅛	13	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	99	45⅜	44	44	+ ⅛
98½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	6	13¼	13	13	
28	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanf	1	85	85	85	Jun 4
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅜
15⅝	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	1	12	12	12	
35½	20½	Boeing Airplane	1	11	11	11	Jun 3
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	25	24⅜	23½	23½	— ¼
13⅞	9	Bond Strs (.20e)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
19⅝	15	Borden Co (.70e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jun 3
28½	16½	Borg-Warner	5	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	11	19⅜	18⅞	19	+ ¼
22¼	14	Bower Roll Br	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
10⅞	5¾	Bridgeport Brass	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun 1
26¼	13¾	Briggs Mfg	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
30½	20	Briggs & Strat (¾e)	2	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅜
34	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'y 20
2¾	1⅛	Brlyn & Qu Trans	1	32	32	32	—1¼
9¾	3⅝	Brlyn & Q Tr pf	2	1½	1½	1½	Jun 4
13⅜	5⅜	Brlyn-Man Tr	1	7	7	7	Jun 2
37	16¾	Brlyn-M Tr pf (6)	1	9	9	9	
21½	10½	Brlyn Un Gas	1	25	24¾	25	+ ⅞
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1e)	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
10	5½	Brunswick-Balke	3	27¾	27¾	27¾	M'y 27
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	3	7	6¾	7	Jun 1
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jun 4
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	4	4⅛	4	4	
20	13¼	Bullard Co	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun 2
32¼	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	3	14½	14½	14½	Jun 4
9½	6⅜	Burling Mills (1)	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mch (.30e)	4	7½	7⅜	7⅜	Jun 3
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	5	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	M'y 26
8⅜	5⅜	Butler Bros	3	6	6	6	
22	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	18	18	18	
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	1	15	15	15	Jun 2
19¾	13	Byron Jackson (¾e)					

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing (1½a)	5	19	18⅞	19	
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Apr 26
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	10	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
15¾	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	2	9½	9½	9½	Jun 4
19¾	12⅝	Can Dry G Ale	22	16⅜	15¾	16	+ ⅛
5	3	Canad Pacific	17	5¾	5½	5½	+ ⅛
36	21	Cannon Mills (1e)	1	26½	26½	26½	
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y 26
18	12½	Carpenter Stl (.20e)	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y 31
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.05e)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun 4
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	5	76½	76	76¾	+1¼
55½	29⅝	Caterpil Tract (1e)	7	40⅜	39¼	40⅜	+1⅜
106	100⅛	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jun 2
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	5	13	12½	12½	+ ⅛
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	2	19	19	19	
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1⅛)	1	21	21	21	Jun 3
4½	2	Cent Foundry	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
11	7	Cent RR N J	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jun 3
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun 4
5½	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y 17
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (2e)	3	33⅛	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅜
8⅜	4½	Certain-teed Prod	5	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
12¼	7	Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y 18
38½	23¼	Ches & Ohio (1¾e)	15	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
89	70	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	80½	80½	80½	M'y 27
48½	27½	Ches Corp	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	5	½	½	½	M'y 16
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y 26
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun 2
4⅜	2	Chi & N West pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun 3
1¼	½	Chi Great West	2	¾	¾	¾	M'y 31
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	14	8⅜	8¼	8¼	Jun 4
1	½	Chi Mail Order	1	10	10	10	Jun 2
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P&P	8	½	½	½	
27⅞	6⅞	Chi M St P&P pf	1	1	1	1	
32½	22	Chi Pneu Tool	3	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅜
40¼	40	Chi Pneu Tr pf (2½)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Jun 2
1¾	⅝	Chi Rl Is & Pac	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	M'y 13
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun 4
2⅞	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun 3
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (⅜e)	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun 3
16¾	12	Chickasha Cot (⅜e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jun 4
5⅞	3¼	Childs Co	1	13½	12½	13½	+ ⅛
63⅛	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (½e)	1	4	4	4	Jun 3
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel (.80e)	95	43¼	41¾	42⅜	+ ⅞
			1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jun 4

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	2	City Stores	3	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	14	14	14	
28½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'y 28
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.30e)	11	40	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
15½	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.40e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jun 4
136	105½	Coca-Cola (3)	2	125½	125	125½	+2½
60	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	M'y 18
11⅞	7⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	4	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
95½	80	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	6	82	80½	80½	+ ⅛
27⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (¾e)	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	11¼	11	11¼	Jun 4
22¼	13½	Col Br'east A (.65e)	5	16¼	15	15	M'y 31
21¼	13	Col Br'east B (.65e)	1	15½	15½	15½	M'y 31
9⅝	5½	Colum G & E	18	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	— ⅜
15½	9	Colum Pict vtc (1)	1	12	12	12	
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	33	33	33	Jun 2
76	52¾	Colum Carbon (4)	3	68½	68½	68½	+1
38¾	23	Comi Credit (4)	5	31¼	30½	31¼	+1
95½	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	95½	95½	95½	M'y 18
44¾	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	2	36½	36½	36½	+1¼
100	90	Comi I T cv pf (4¼)	1	99½	99½	99½	Jun 3
10	5⅞	Comi Solvents	23	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
3	1	Com'with & South	9	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
45	25	Com & So pf (2¼k)	4	40	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¾)	22	25⅜	25½	25½	+ ½
7½	3⅞	Conde Nast	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'y 31
24½	15	Congol-Nairn	1	18¾	18¼	18¼	
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	7	7	7	M'y 28
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	7	15¾	15	15	— ¼
8	4½	Consol Cigar (⅜e)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	M'y 27
26⅞	17	Cons Edison (1e)	46	24½	24	24⅜	+ ⅜
98¼	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	3	94½	94¼	94¼	— ⅛
17⅛	1	Consol Film Ind	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅞	4½	Consol P I pf (¾k)	2	5¾	5¼	5¾	Jun 1
5¾	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	7	7	7	
10½	7	Consol Oil (.80)	18	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
10¼	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	100	100	100	M'y 31
7½	2⅜	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3½	3⅜	3½	Jun 3
1	½	Consol Textile	3	¾	½	¾	
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun 1
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'y 26
86½	78	ConsumPow pf (4½)	1	86½	86½	86½	Jun 1
16⅜	9¾	Container Cp (1.20e)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Jun 4
16½	8⅝	Cont Bak A	4	14¾	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
28	11¼	Cont Bak B	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
87½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	83	83	83	M'y 31
45¾	36½	Cont Can (1e)	2	38¾	38¼	38½	+ ¾
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	110	110	110	Jun 4
9⅜	6¼	Cont Diam Fib	4	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
32	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	27	26¾	26¾	
13¾	⅞	Cont Motors	3	1	1	1	+ ⅛
34¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (½e)	21	26¼	25¾	26	
16½	10	Cont Steel	1	11	11	11	Jun 3
65½	53	Corn Products (3)	5	64⅜	63¼	64½	+ ⅛
166½	162	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	164	164	164	M'y 23
4¾	2¾	Coty Inc	3	3	3	3	
30	19	Crane Co	7	24½	24	24½	+ ½
98	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	97¼	97¼	97¼	
25	21⅝	Cream of Wh (1½e)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Jun 4
10½	5¼	Crosley Radio	2	7	7	7	+ ¾
39⅞	22¼	CrownCork&S	3	24½	24	24½	
37	29	CroCork pf ww (2¼)	1	32	32	32	M'y

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

39.7 P. C. Default On Foreign Dollar Bonds at Year-End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The fourth annual report of the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc., shows that about 39.7 per cent or $2,203,819,360, of the $5,557,600,752 of foreign dollar bonds outstanding at the end of last year was in default.

The list was headed by Latin America, with 85.1 per cent of its dollar obligations in default.

Bond Situation Worse

At the end of 1936 a comparison with similar statistics indicates that the foreign bond situation, considered broadly, became worse rather than better in 1937. Of the $5,375,000,000 outstanding at the end of 1936, 38.5 per cent, or $2,070,673,769, was in default. Latin American loans then also led, with 75.8 per cent in default.

The council's 1937 report covered 67 more issues with a total of 589. Of these, 268, or 45.5 per cent, are in default. This increase over he 1936 report is owing to the inclusion of railway bonds expropriated by the Mexican Government in April, 1937, and additional Canadian provincial and municipal issues.

The council's report also reveals for the first time important changes in the organization of the council along with the lines recommended by the Securities and Exchange Commission in its report to Congress in May, 1937. In addition to publication of its amended by-laws and a letter approval of the changes made from William O. Douglas, chairman of the SEC, the report presents for the first time an audited financial statement of the council covering its operations for 1937.

The visiting committee composed of Herbert Feis, adviser on international economic affairs to the State Department, and Mr. Douglas, presented the report. This and the latter's letter of approval of the changes in organization indicate that the council met last year the important recommendations of the SEC to the satisfaction of that body as well as the State Department, and was considered as the "appropriate permanent agency" for the protection of United States holders of foreign bonds.

Changes in Staff

The council announced officially, in a statement issued in conjunction with its report, the changes made recently in its executive staff. At the last meeting of members of the council, Francis White was elected president, succeeding J. Reuben Clark, Jr., who became chairman of the executive committee. Other officers elected were Laird Bell, vice-president; Dana G. Munro, vice-president; Herman L. Ekern, treasurer; A. H. Wylie, secretary and assistant treasurer, and A. Moreno, assistant secretary.

As to reparations, the council again stresses in its report the practice of certain foreign governments to use for such purposes funds which should go to bondholders for interest upon their obligations. It points out the council's limitations in this matter which, it feels, is of sufficient importance to gain serious consideration of the appropriate governmental agencies. In this connection, the council cites instances where debtor nations have repatriated at default prices approximately one-third of their oustanding debt.

It is indicated in a summary of the work of the council in 1937 that it was occupied with 26 default situations in 20 countries, involving approximately 254 bond issues having a total face value of approximately $1,800,000,000. Two temporary adjustments were announced with reference to Polish dollar bonds, a permanent adjustment with reference to two Chinese loans and an adjustment covering the national bond issues of Uruguay. Negotiations also were carried on regarding two issues of the city of Montevideo.

Further discussions were had in connection with the bonds of Colombia, Cuba, Mendoza, Cordoba (city), Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Carlsbad, Danzig, Ecuador, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Panama, Peru and Yugoslavia.

Some Meet Payments

The report shows that of the 42 countries having dollar bonds outstanding only 15 are making full service as to both interest and sinking fund payments and 27 are in default. Two of those in default, Argentina and Canada, are making full service on their national obligations, but each has defaulted provincial and municipal bonds, it is pointed out.

The following table shows the amounts outstanding and in default and the percentage in default of the four major groups of foreign dollar bonds on Dec. 31, 1937:

Group	Amount Outstanding.	Amount in Default.	P.C. in Def.
Latin American States	$1,593,575,938	$1,356,695,933	85.1
Europe	1,622,068,950	754,051,235	46.5
Far East and Africa	522,910,013	6,637,000	1.3
Canada	1,819,045,851	86,435,192	4.8
Total	$5,557,600,752	$2,203,819,360	39.7

A feature of the council's financial statement for the year 1937 is the sharp decline in contributions and advances from "contributing members"; these payments amounted to only $1,582 last year, compared with $80,182 in 1936 and $82,837 in 1935. This decrease is the result of amendments to the council's constitution prohibiting as "contributing members" investment banking houses which had issued foreign bonds and banks and other institutions which were holders of short-term credits against foreign debtors.

In 1937 the council transferred from its reserve account $77,517, leaving a balance on Dec. 31 of $90,758, compared with $130,848 on Jan. 1, 1937.

Named U. K. Treasury Agent

LONDON (CP)—Euan Wallace, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, has appointed Bartle Bull, Conservative member of Parliament, as his parliamentary private secretary in succession to Maj. Harvie West, appointed junior whip. Mr. Bull is the eldest son of W. Perkins Bull of Toronto.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¾s '43-40 June	106.25	106.25	106.25
1 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	108	108	108
1 2¾s '47-43	110.15	110.15	110.15
3 3¼s '45-43	110	109.30	110
11 3¼s '46-44	110	109.31	110
1 2¾s '47-45	106.15	106.15	106.15
5 4⅜s '52-47	118.27	118.25	118.27
50 3¼s '52-49	108.16	108.16	108.16
2 2½s '53-49	102	102	102
31 2⅞s '60-55	104.9	104.2	104.2
1 2¾s '59-56	103.5	103.5	103.5

Federal Farm Mortgages

2 3s '47-42	106.11	106.11	106.11
1 2¾s '47-42	105.8	105.8	105.8
2 3¼s '64-44	106.29	106.29	106.29
11 3s '49-44	106.13	106.12	106.12

Home Owners' Loan

10 2¾s '49-39	103.7	103.6	103.6
30 2¼s '44-42	104.8	104.7	104.8
11 3s '52-44	106.20	106.20	106.20

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Alleghany 5s '44	60½	60½	60½
8 Allis Chalm 4s '52	105⅝	105	105⅝
12 Am & For P2Ss 2030	51½	50½	51½
17 Am T&T 5½s '43	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
⅛ Am T&T 3¼s '66	102⅛	102	102⅛
4 Am T&T 3¼s '66	102⅛	102	102⅛
17 Am T&T 3¼s '61	102⅝	102½	102½
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
1 Arm Del 4s '57	94	94	94
1 Arm Del 4s '55	94	94	94
13 AT&SF 4s '95	103	103	103
2 AT&SF a1¼s '95 st	84	84	84
2 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	94½	94¼	94½
5 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	100	100	100
2 AT&SF RkyM 4s'65	98¾	98½	98¾
2 AC Line 1st 4s '52	72	72	72
26 B&O rfg 6s '95	21	20½	20¾
11 B&O 1st 5s '48	43¼	43	43¼
5 B&O rfg 5s '95	19	18½	19
2 B&O 5s '96 F	18½	18½	18½
5 B&O 5s 2000 D	18½	18½	18½
30 B&O cv 4½s '60	15⅜	14⅞	15¼
10 B&O 4s '48	40¾	40¼	40¼
9 B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	30	29	29
2 B&O 5s S W '50	28	28	28
10 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	117¼	117¼	117¼
36 BethSt 4¼s '60	104	103¾	104
22 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	97	96⅞	96⅞
34 Beth Stl 3½s '52	92	91¾	92
4 Boston & Me 5s '67	26	26	26
3 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	53	53	53
1 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	70	70	70
1 BklyUnGas6s '47	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	45½	45½	45½
3 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	89¼	89¼	89¼
3 Can Nat 5s '69 July	116¾	116¾	116¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	117¼	117¼	117¼
1 Can nt Ry 4½s '51	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114¼	114¼	114¼
1 Can Pac 5s '54	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	92½	92½	92½
8 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	75½	74¾	74¾
6 C&O 4½s '92	112⅛	112	112
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	92	92	92
4 Chi & Alton 3s '49	16¼	16	16¼
9 CB&Q gen 4s '58	84½	84½	84½
3 CB&Q 4s '49 Ill	92½	92½	92½
13 CB&Q 3½s '49 Ill	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	9	9	9
9 Chic Gt West 4s '59	16¾	16¾	16¾
11 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8¾	8½	8½
3 CMSP&P a1 5s 2000	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
3 CMStP 3½s 89 B	21	21	21
1 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	15	15	15
2 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	8½	8½	8½
2 CRI & P 4½s 52A	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 CRI & P rf4½s52Act	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
8 CRI&P 4s 88	16½	16⅜	16½
1 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	104	103⅞	104
8 Cin Gas &El 3¼s 66	106½	106¼	106½
5 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	79½	79½	79½
5 ClevUnTerm 4½s77C	74¼	74⅛	74⅛
3 Col F & I 5s 70	44½	44½	44½
20 Col Ry Pw&L 4s 65	108	107½	108
12 Com'l Cred 2¾s 42	102	102	102
1 Comwlth Ed 5s 53	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Comwlth Ed 4½s 57	111¾	111¾	111¾
8 Comwlth Ed 4s 8	108¼	108	108⅛
15 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103¾	103½	103¾
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	103¾	103¼	103¼
7 Con Edis 3½s '58	102½	102	102
18 Con Oil 3½s '51	100½	100¼	100¼
31 Consum Pow 3½s '70	105¼	105¼	105¼
11 Consum Pow 3½s '67	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Consum Pow 3½s '65	105	105	105
8 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	102	101⅞	102
14 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	33	32⅜	32⅜
2 D&RG West 5s '78	7½	7½	7½
5 Det Ed 3½s '66	108	108	108
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	109¼	109	109
1 Elec Auto Lite 4s '52	102¼	102¼	102¼
17 Erie rfg 5s '67	12⅞	12½	12¾
13 Erie rfg 5s '75	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
10 Erie 1st 4s '96	40	40	40
1 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 Fond J&G 4s '82 fld	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Gen Mto Accept 3s '46	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
6 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	103¾	103½	103½
8 Gen Sti Cast 5½s '49	39¾	38⅝	39
8 Goodrich 6s '45	93½	93⅜	93½
25 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	106½	106	106
4 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	81	81	81
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	87	87	87
8 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	102¼	101⅝	102¼
11 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	85	84¾	85
2 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
1 Gulf Stl Util 4s '66	103⅜	103½	103⅜
1 Gulf St Util 4½s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	55	55	55
2 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	23	22⅞	23
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	48¼	48¼	48¼
4 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	16	16	16
11 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	109¼	109¼	109¼
11 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	41¾	41¾	41¾
7 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	31	30½	31
5 IC&SL&NO 5s '63A	36	35	36
5 IC&CSY&NO 4½s '63	32½	32½	32½
12 Interb R Tr 7s '32	50	49	50
3 Interb RTr 5s '66	50½	50½	50½
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	15½	15½	15½
2 Int Hydro El 6s '44	67½	67½	67½
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	38½	38½	38⅞
1 Int Paper 6s '55	81	81	81
15 Int Paper 5s '47	88¾	88¾	88¾
28 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	93¼	92⅜	92¾
26 Int T&T 4½s '52	65½	65	65⅝
30 Int T&T 5s '55	68½	68	68¼
11 Jones&Lau St 4¼s '61	94	93¼	93¼
3 KC South 5s '50	54½	54½	54½
14 KC Term 4s '60	105⅜	105¼	105¼
4 Lac Gas 5½s '53	53	53	53
3 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	52	52	52
2 LS&MS 3½s '97	86	86	86
6 Lautaro Nit 4½s '75	29⅞	29½	29⅞
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
3 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
4 Leh Val 4s 2003	17½	17½	17½
5 Loews 3½s '46	100	100	100
7 Louisia&Ark 5s '69	71	70⅞	71
2 Lou&N 1st 2003 B	87	87	87
2 Manhat Ry 4s '90	25	25	25
1 Market St Ry 7s '40	80	80	80
1 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	100	100	100
22 Met Ed 4½s '68	108¼	107¾	108
5 MilElE&RR 5s '61B	102	102	102
5 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	11½	11½	11½
12 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	37⅞	36½	37
12 M-K-Tex a1 5s '67	14¾	14½	14¾
8 M-K-Tex 1st 5s '90	53½	52	52⅝
2 No Pac 5½s '49	4	4	4
7 No Pac 5s '77 F	17½	17	17
6 No Pac 5s '78 G	17	17	17
2 MonWPa2Pub Sv6s'65	92	92	92
6 Mor&Essex 4½s '55	36	35¾	35¾
1 Nat2Disct Pr 4½s 45	105	105	105
1 Nat Steel 4s 65	106½	106½	106½
2 Newark Gas 5s 48	118¼	118¼	118¼
1 New Eng T&T5s52	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝
1 NEngT&T 4½s61B	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞
1 N Eng RR 4s 45	28	28	28
2 NJ Pow&L 4½s60	107½	107½	107½
1 N O Pub Sv 5s52A	95	95	95
1 N O Pub Sv 5s55B	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 NO Tex&M 5½s45	27	27	27
1 NYC rfg 5s2013	50¼	50	50¼
18 NYC 4½s 1913 A	46	46	46
6 NYC cn 4s 98	56¼	56	56¼
7 NYC 3¼s 52	57½	57½	57½
2 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	46	46	46
2 NYC&HR 3½s 97	77½	77½	77½
2 NY Chi & StL 6s 38	43	42¾	42¾
12 NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	35⅞	35	35⅞
19 NY Ch&StL 4½s 78	31	29⅞	30½
4 NY Conn RR 5s 53	106	106	106
1 NY Conn 4½s 53	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5 NY Dock Co 4s '51	55½	55	55
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	105½	105½	105½
1 NY G El H&P 5s '48	122	122	122
2 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	14	14	14
2 NYNH&H 4s '67	12	12	12
1 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	8	8	8
2 NY Ry 6s '58 st	97½	97	97
5 NY Steam 5s '51	105	105	105
2 NY Tel 3¼s '67	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 NYW&Bost4½s'46	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Norf Sou 5s '61A	10	10	10
2 Nor Am Co 5s '61	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Nor Am Ed 5s '69 C	102	102	102
13 Nor Pac 6s 2047	61	60	61
14 Nor Pac 4s '97	79	78¾	79
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	47	47	47
2 Ogden&L Cha 4s '48 st	5	5	5
5 Ohio Ed 4s '67	101¼	101⅛	101¼
9 Ohio Ed 4s '65	101¾	101½	101½
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	97½	97½	97½
13 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	95⅞	95¾	95¾
22 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	103	102⅞	103
1 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	107½	107½	107½
1 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
8 Pac T&T 3¼s '66 C	105¼	105	105¼
4 Pac T&T 3¼s '66 B	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	82⅛	82	82
18 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	98¼	97⅞	98
4 Pen RR gen 5s '68	100⅞	100¼	100⅞
7 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	112¾	112½	112½
11 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	93	92¾	92¾
3 Pen RR 4½s ds '70	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
19 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	87⅜	86⅞	86⅞
8 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
1 Pen RR 3¾s '70	82½	82½	82½
17 Pen RR 3½s '52	71½	71	71
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	59½	59½	59½
2 Pere Marq 4½s '80	55¾	55⅛	55⅛
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	106	106	106
8 PhilBal&W 4½s '77 C	103¼	103¼	103¼
7 Phila Co 5s '67	91½	91½	91½
3 Phil Elec 3½s '67	108½	108¼	108½
5 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	11	11	11
21 Philippine Ry 4s "37	17⅞	17	17¼
1 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	78	78	78
15 Porti Gen E 4½s '60	57⅞	57	57⅞
5 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	10½	10⅝	10½
3 Purity Bak 5s '48	91	91	91
1 Radio Keith 6s '41	66½	66½	66½
11 Readg 4½s '97 A	65	64½	64½
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	52	52	52
1 Rer Rand 4¼s '56	94½	94½	94½
1 Repub Stl 3½s '54	105	105	105

Quick Action Sought On Suit Attacking Bituminous Coal Act

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Predicting a lengthy delay would result in mass litigation and chaos in the coal industry, Government counsel sought early action by a three-judge Federal court on a suit attacking the National Bituminous Coal Act of 1937.

Without ruling on the question of constitutionality, the court issued a temporary injunction restraining Internal Revenue Collector Homer M. Adkins from collecting penalty excise tax from the Sunshine Anthracite Coal Company of Clarksville, Ark., and Chicago.

The tax—which Government and company attorneys estimated to be 19½ per cent of the sale price of the company's coal—was levied for alleged failure to comply with the provisions of the code established by the coal Act.

After issuance of the restraining order, U. S. District Attorney Fred A. Isgrig asked the court to try the case on its merits within 20 days.

"If the case is left standing it will bring litigation all over the country and throw the industry into a chaotic conditions," Mr. Isgrig said.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, June 6

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.94⅛	$4.94⅛	$4.2397
Cables	4.94¾	4.94¾	4.2397
France—franc	.0277¾	.0277¾	.0279
Belgium—belga	.1693	.1694	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2277	.2278	‡
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0526⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.4018	.4017	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5520	.5523	‡
Sweden—krona	.2551	.2552	.4537
Norway—krone	.2487	.2487	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2209	.2209	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091½	.0091½	.0220
Austria—schilli'g	†	†	.2382
Cz'ch'vik—koruna	.0347¾	.0347¾	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0219½	.0219½	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.29
Poland—zloty	.1887	.1887	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0449½	.0449½	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0078	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235	.0235	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.2600	.2605	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0375	.0375	.2060
Peru—sol	.2350	.2375	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4400	.4400	1.7810
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2887	.2885	.8440
India—rupee	.3672	.3670	.6180
Java—florin	.5536	.5532	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3087½	.3088	*
Shanghai—dol	.2125	.2138	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5744	.5735	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4987½	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9887½	.9887½	1.6931

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Honk Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Per Rate	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Van de Kamps Bak	H D 6¼c .. June 30		June 10
Irregular			
Sangamo Elec	15c .. July 1		June 15
Regular			
Aetna Cas & Sur	75c Q July 1		June 4
Aetna Life Ins	25c Q July 1		June 4
Automobile Ins	25c Q July 1		June 4
Foresight Found A	8c S June 30		June 15
Kleinert (IB) Rub	10c .. June 30		June 15
Mapes Consol Mf	50c Q July 1		June 15
Nat Standard Co	12½c .. July 1		June 15
Natomis Co	20c Q July 1		June 13
Van de Kamps Bak pf	H D 6¼c Q June 30 $1.62½ Q June 30		June 16 June 10

Chicago Board

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
July	.72	.72⅜	.70⅝	.71⅛	—.00¾
Sept.	.73⅛	.73⅜	.72	.72⅜	—.00⅝
Dec.	.75⅝	.75⅝	.74⅛	.74¼	—.00⅝
Corn					
July	.57	.57	.56¼	.56¾	—.00⅜
Sept.	.57⅛	.57⅛	.57⅛	.57⅜	—.00⅛
Dec.	.56⅛	.56⅛	.55¾	.56⅛	—.00⅜
Oats					
July	.27	.27	.26⅛	.26¾	—.00⅜
Sept.	.26⅝	.26¾	.26⅛	.26¼	—.00⅛
Rye					
July	.51½	.52	.51	.51	—.00¾
Sept.	.57	.57⅛	.50	.50	—.00⅝

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on June 3: Receipts, $25,310,636.80; expenditures, $34,614,958.57; balance, $2,500,579,638.99; customs receipts for the month, $2,235,901.61. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $5,505,656,186.18; expenditures, $7,004,573,209.55, including $1,972,350,668.84 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $1,498,917,023.37; gross debt, $37,384,813,338.68, an increase of $660,456.65 above the previous day; gold assets, $12,920,786,942.91.

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
NY Sept No. 3	1.92	1.93	1.87	1.88	+.01
Wld July No. 4	.96½	.96½	.95½	.95½	+.00½
Wld Mar No. 4	.96	.96	.95½	.95½	—.00½

Dismisses U. S. Suit Against Bethlehem On War Contracts

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Federal Judge Oliver B. Dickinson dismissed the Government's long-pending suit for $20,000,000 from the Bethlehem Steel Corporation but denounced the company for "squeezing the Government" while it was building ships for the World War.

"Cost plus 10 per cent" wartime contracts were the focal point of the Government's suit, brought by the U. S. Martime Commission, successor to the Emergency Fleet Corp.

The Court awarded the company an unpaid balance of $5,661,154, with 2 per cent interest since 1922.

Judge Dickinson said he could not do otherwise under the contract between the Government and the company.

He denounced bonus features of the contract, declaring:

"Execution of a bonus for doing what it was the contractual duty of the employee to do and what it was otherwise paid for doing partakes of the nature of a racket."

Wheat Values Lower In Late Trading

CHICAGO, June 6 (AP)—Late declines of prices today carried the Chicago wheat market down more than a cent a bushel.

Prospects of cooler weather southwest regarded as favorable for crops served as an incentive to sellers. Purchasing demand was restricted by a holiday on European exchanges.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ½-⅞ lower than Saturday's finish, July 71⅛-¼, Sept. 72⅜-½, corn ⅜-⅝ down, July 56¾, Sept. 57⅝, and oats ⅜-½ off.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2d Inc	9.72	10.34
Affiliated F Inc	3.43	3.77
Am Bank Stk	16.11	18.50
Am Business Shrs (new)	2.77	3.06
Am Gen Eqip Inc	.52	.59
Am Ins Stocks	3.75	4.00
Boston Fund, Inc	12.76	13.65
British Type Inv	.22	.37
Broad St Inv	20.44	21.86
Bullock Fund	10.875	12.00
Can Inv Fund	3.40	3.75
Century Shrs Tr	19.92	21.42
Chain St Investor	13.81	14.37
Diversified Shrs	1.02	1.11
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	15.21	16.34
Eaton & Howard Fd F	9.54	10.24
Equity Corp $3 pf	20.00	23.00
Fidelit Fund Inc	15.72	16.92
Fund Investors Inc	13.57	14.66
Gen Capital	25.625	....
Gen Investors Tr	3.92	4.27
Incorp Investors Tr	14.68	15.78
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	34.75	34.75
Maryland Fund	4.59	5.03
Mass Invest Tr	17.41	18.47
Mutual Invest	9.14	9.99
Nation Wide Voting	1.07	1.18
New England Fund	10.19	10.96
Old Colony Tr Assoc	12.00	14.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.27	.30
Putnam Fund	12.40	13.37
Quarterly Income Shrs	8.18	8.97
Railway & Light Sec	8.375	9.375
Railway & Light Sec pf	81.00	85.00
Repub Invest Fund	.20	.22
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	2.00	3.50
Spencer Trask Fund	12.86	13.54
Stand Util Inc	.45	.49
State Street Invest	66.00	69.50
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.53	.59
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.75	.84
US El Lt & Voting	.79	.87
Wellington Fund	11.74	12.96
World Investment Tr	3.19	3.47
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	4.75	5.50
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.22	....
Cumulative Tr Sh	3.83	....
Depos Bk Sh NY "A"	1.29	....
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.64	....
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.43	....
Diversified Tr C	3.00	....
Diversified Tr D	4.50	5.10
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.40	3.65
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.05	4.63
Nation Wide Sec	2.54	2.84
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	49.625	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.86	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.22	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.18	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.92	....
Repres Tr Shrs	7.76	8.26
Super of Am Tr AA, BB	1.81	....
Super of Am Tr C, D	4.86	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	11.875	12.375
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.46	1.56
Investment Banking		
Bencsmer Blair	3.50	4.50
First Boston Corp	15.625	17.125
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	1.125	2.125

Kerstone Custodian Funds

	Liq. value	Sales price		Liq. value	Sales price
	Bonds		K-2	8.24xd	9.02
B-1	24.48	26.87	Common Stocks		
B-2	19.59	21.43	S-1	20.98	22.89
B-3	12.74	13.94	S-2

Federal Refunding Program Reveals Record Low Bond Rate

FTC Cites Farm Implement Firms On Trade Policies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 6—In 1932 the prices of farm products were falling daily to new low levels, but at the same time the prices of farm machinery seemed anchored to the clouds. In the criticism that followed this apparent evidence of price fixing, Congress ordered an investigation of the farm implement and machinery industry by the Federal Trade Commission. Part one of this important study was issued here at noon today.

The report reveals:

1. Concentration of control in the big manufacturers.

2. A system of price maintenance achieved by a system of advance exchange of information rather than by the "older, cruder and more obviously illegal agreements."

3. Publication and distribution of a pseudo-impartial defense of the farm equipment industry's prices, compiled by the Farm Equipment Institute—"the true origin, authorship, and purpose of which were concealed, in order to give it a standing of independent authorship and scientific value which it did not deserve."

Use Propaganda

4. Propaganda methods by the institute including the employment of names of college professors—"strikingly similar to those used by the public utility industry as disclosed and criticized in the commission's publicity utility reports."

5. Difficulties placed in the way of certain types of farm co-operatives in handling farm implements, where their activities would upset the price structure.

Dealing with these subjects in order, the report states that "the bulk of production of farm implements and machines has now become concentrated in the hands of a relatively small number of large manufacturers." This concentration has evolved gradually. The big leader is the International Harvester Company, with Deere & Co. second in importance. As to stock ownership, the report shows nine stockholders control 37.9 per cent of the voting stock of International Harvester; 14 stockholders control 49 per cent of Deere & Co.

As to the means by which prices are held up in the industry, the report explains that the two aforementioned big companies are treated as "price leaders" by the others, and the smaller companies follow in their train. Price maintenance and industrial joint action are made possible "by extensive exchanges of prices among individual manufacturers." There is also the device of "full line forcing," which seems comparable to block-booking in motion picture houses, by which "coercive measures are adopted to enforce exclusive dealing in the products" of certain big companies to the detriment of small companies.

Attack on Report

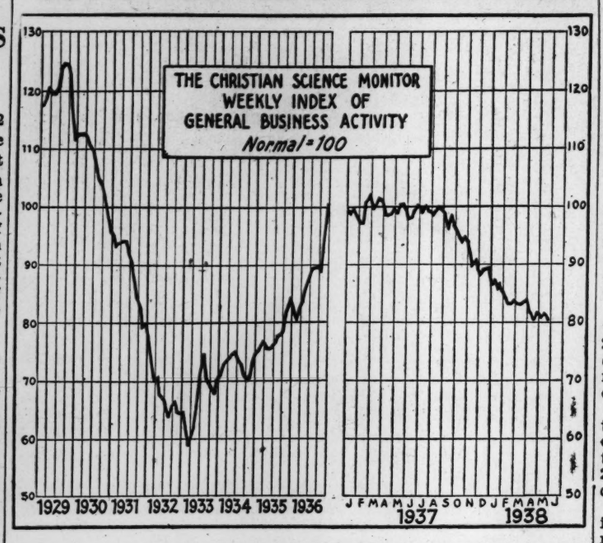
Most spectacular of the revelations is that dealing with the "Farm Equipment Institute," representing the industry, in propaganda work counteracting public attacks on high equipment prices. It published a whitewash report in 1933 concealing its participation in the preparation of the report, it is stated. The report was actually undertaken by the Manufacturers' Association and prepared by a committee of three representatives of state agricultural colleges and three of the biggest equipment manufacturers. As it appeared, however, only the three professors signed the report. The Federal Trade Commission cites repeated instances of how this report was represented as a non-partisan investigation, and explains that efforts were made to get it introduced as reference material in schools and colleges.

"The true origin, authorship, and purpose of the report have been concealed," the Commission states, "in order to give it a standing of independent authorship and scientific value which it does not deserve."

Although the trade commission does not draw the parallel, the facts revealed are similar to those recently uncovered by the La Follette Civil Liberties Commission in connection with the National Association of Manufacturers' publication of the anonymous pamphlet, "Industrial strife and the third party," which was distributed without any record that it came from the National Association of Manufacturers, and was described by the committee as "a handbook of vigilantism."

Bank Officer, young, now employed, seeks position of responsibility with future. Ten years' investment experience embracing institutional portfolio management and investment counsel; in connection with the latter, as an account executive with one of the larger supervisory services. Also familiar general banking problems and practices. Graduate of Graduate School of Banking. Box X-39, The Christian Science Monitor, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Monitor Business Index Drops To New Low in Current Decline



Following an irregular sidewise course in recent weeks, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity dropped in the last week of May to a new low level for the current decline. On May 28 the index registered 80.2 (prel.) compared with 80.4 on April 16, the previous low. This compared with 81.0 on May 21 and 99.6 on May 29, 1937, the corresponding rate of last year.

The substantial decline in the index was largely the result of a sharp decrease in the bank debits component. A moderate decline was recorded for miscellaneous freight carloadings while production of electricity remained at the same level on an adjusted basis.

Total bank debits for selected cities outside of New York City and other financial centers dropped off to the lowest level since the end of March. After adjustments for seasonal and intramonthly declines the index for the series touched a new low for this year and the lowest since the early part of 1936.

Miscellaneous carloadings dropped off for the fourth consecutive week. While the decrease for the week was small it exceeded the slight dip in the seasonal index, and the adjusted index likewise declined for the fourth week in succession. At its current level, however, the index is still somewhat above the low level reached early in April.

Electric power production continued the advance begun four weeks previously. The increase was in line with the long-term growth factor and since the seasonal index showed no change, the adjusted index for the series remained at the same level for the week.

While trade reports were somewhat more favorable last week, figures for industrial production were less promising. Steel ingot output dropped off 3 points to 25 per cent of capacity, Iron Age reported. This decline, however, reflected holiday closings in a number of plants.

Holiday closings in the automotive industry and the shutdown of Ford plants accounted for the sharp decline in automobile production. While output will probably increase this week, a seasonal decline is looked for the rest of this month.

Retail trade data for last week showed gains of 3 to 8 per cent over the previous week, as a result of the improvement in shopping weather, Dun & Bradstreet reported. Compared with a year ago, however, sales were 10 to 18 per cent lower. Commodity prices slumped off further in the week, with wheat and cotton showing substantial declines.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	May 28,* 1938	May 21, 1938	May 29, 1937
Combined index	80.2	81.0	99.6
Bk debits outside NYC	76.8	79.6	97.0
Elec power production	87.7	87.7	101.4
Misc carloadings	68.6	69.0	98.8

*Preliminary.

Nat'l Power Head Would Sell Memphis Electric Properties

NEW YORK, (AP)—Paul B. Sawyer, president of the National Power & Light Co., an Electric Bond & Share affiliate, told shareholders in an annual meeting he planned to go to Memphis to resume negotiations with the city for sale of electric properties to distribute TVA power.

"I have great hope of working out something there," he remarked.

National Power & Light, he indicated, would feel the loss of the Memphis market keenly. Mr. Sawyer said he considered the city "one of the best in the country."

Its operating unit there is Memphis Power & Light.

Mr. Sawyer explained National Power & Light sought to sell all its Memphis properties to the municipality but Memphis, with about $30,000,000 debt outstanding, apparently had no desire to take the gas properties in addition to the electric facilities.

Memphis Power & Light, he pointed out, had a valuation of $26,500,000 as a base for rate making. The gas properties, he said, have a rate base valuation of about $7,500,000.

Describing market conditions as unfavorable to new financing, Mr. Sawyer intimated National Power & Light would be wise to curtail the dividends it draws from underlying companies so as to leave larger cash resources in hands of operating units.

New Celanese Corp. Issue Is Approved

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of Celanese Corporation of America approved the issuance of debentures or other funded obligations up to $20,000,000.

The board of directors will determine the time and terms of the issue.

President Camille Dreyfus, in a letter to stockholders said the money was to provide new facilities and processes for the plants which are operated at Cumberland, Md.; Williamsport, Pa., and New London, Conn. Proceeds also would be used for prepayment of bank loans of $4,500,000.

Brazil Ends Cotton Exports to Germany; U. S. May Get Market

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—The Bank of Brazil, in effect, has suspended Brazilian raw cotton exports to Germany, opening the way for German cotton purchases in the United States.

Finance Minister Arthur de Souza Costa said the suspension affected only Brazilian exports payable in German compensation marks.

"We had a quota of 62,000 metric tons of cotton we could export to Germany," he said, "The 1938 quota has been filled."

The Finance Minister added that Germany still could buy Brazilian cotton by paying other than German currencies. Other authoritative sources, however, predicted Germany would prefer American to Brazilian cotton on that basis.

NEW YORK, (AP)—The compensation or "aski" mark, medium of Germany's purchases of Brazilian cotton before the suspension of such purchases, as announced in Rio de Janeiro, had a specific trade value in barter exchange in terms of the Brazilian milreis.

Foreign exchange dealers said it was difficult to estimate the price Germany paid for the Brazilian fiber. The compensation mark has been used widely in barter deals with the value being determined on the basis of the currency value of the other nations with which Germany traded.

Shipbuilding Job For Virginian Firm

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Newport News (Va.) Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company, received from the Maritime Commission an $8,320,000 job—the construction of four steam-propelled steel cargo vessels.

The commission, seeking to rehabilitate America's antiquated merchant marine, now has awarded contracts for 29 new vessels to cost more than $85,000,000. The Newport News company leads all other shipyards in the number and amount of contracts obtained.

In announcing the award of the four-vessel contract to the Newport News firm, Chairman Emory S. Land disclosed the commission had rejected a low bid by the Pensacola Shipbuilding Corporation, Pensacola, Fla., "because the company's bid had failed to meet statute requirements."

The cargo vessels, of a standard design known as the C-2, will be 435 feet long with a displacement of 13,900 tons and a speed of 15½ knots, making them more than 50 per cent faster than most cargo ships now in the American merchant marine. The vessels must be completed within 600 days.

Iron Ore Shipments Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Shipments of iron ore in May from upper lake ports totaled 1,180,703 gross tons, against 10,043,856 in the 1937 month, a drop of 88 per cent, according to the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association. For the season to June 1 shipments were 1,441,217 tons, against 13,814,411, off 89 per cent.

U. S. Offers Bonds Or Notes in June Financing Plans

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—The Treasury offered today to exchange new securities bearing record low interest rates for $1,214,000,000 of Treasury notes maturing in June and September.

At a press conference, Secretary Morgenthau announced terms of the new securities, which were offered in exchange for $618,056,800 of Treasury 2⅞ per cent notes maturing June 15 and $596,416,100 of 2½ per cent notes maturing Sept. 15.

To holders of the maturing notes, the Treasury offered 2¾ per cent 20-25 year bonds or five year 1⅛ per cent notes. The exchanges will be made unit for unit in denominations of $50 to $100,000.

The coupon rate of 2¾ per cent is the lowest on record for any bond of comparable maturity, the secretary said. The previous low rate was 2⅞ per cent on 20-25 year bonds dated March 15, 1935.

The 1⅛ per cent rate on the notes is also a new low. The lowest rate on notes presently outstanding is 1¼ per cent on the issue dated Dec. 15, 1936.

No new money is being sought in the present financing operation.

Holders of any maturing notes who do not elect to exchange them for the new issues will be paid in cash when they mature.

The Secretary also announced that special Treasury bills totaling $250,306,000 which mature immediately after June 15, and about $190,000,000 interest on the public debt, due June 15, would be paid from the Treasury's cash balance.

At a press conference last week, Secretary Morgenthau announced the refinancing was being undertaken in order "to clear the decks" for possible large cash borrowings in September.

He explained new cash might be borrowed in September, if the Government's spending program necessitated it.

The Treasury bills of $250,306,000, which will mature June 16, 17 and 18, will be redeemed in cash out of income tax receipts.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The market "ought" to have kept on falling last week, after it had broken the low of May 2 on the previous Friday. Instead it wandered around in the most absent-minded way and finally closed the week on a note of cheer.

Granted the cheerful little earful was somewhat hard to follow, like the harmonies of modern music. It started with the pump-priming program. That was supposed to mean that gold might be revalued upward. The Canadian gold shares started rising, from the big ones like McIntyre-Porcupine to the little penny ones. Then the copper shares took up the move. Then there was a story that the British Government would buy 500 airplanes in this country. And Jesse Jones said the rail aid bill might go through. The market hadn't been doing anything, so it rose.

Late Rise Indecisive

Still, there was nothing very decisive about this rise. It might mean that the charts were on another leg of a long tacking course. Since the year's low of March 31, the Dow-Jones' index of industrials has risen to about 120, dropped to 110, risen to 119, dropped to about 108, and now it seems headed upward. So it might be on the way back to 118, and then down to 107, and so on indefinitely.

On the other hand, some people here are turning bullish for the summer's investment policy. They say the market may yet duplicate its March low, and they grant the fact that near the bottom of a bear market the percentage ups and downs are worse than near the top, but they claim that it is safer to buy near the bottom on the way down than to try to pick the bottom with the chance of missing it. It is vague reasoning, and it is not very new, but it is getting a little more widespread around the Street than it was last winter.

Meantime Wall Street is in a most serious business doldrum of its own. On Friday, for example, share turnover on the New York Stock Exchange reached the lowest level for a full day's trading in nearly 16 years, that is, since the day before the Fourth of July, 1922, with the single exception of Aug. 20, 1934.

Lean Trading Presents Problem

The par value of the bonds traded on the New York Stock Exchange in May, it was reported last week, was the smallest for any month since July, 1918. The market in July, 1918, was purposely restricted on account of the war. And, in contrast to the feeling in previous depressions in the Street, the feeling here now is that while some mild recovery is probable from the current hard times, there will never be another boom period in the Street. The problem reappears, therefore, in repeated guises, of how to "sweat the brokerage business down" to new conditions.

Last summer, for example, there was the furor over the Pierce Committee report recommending higher commissions, with the counter-charges that brokerage houses were giving too many services to customers. There is the current trend toward the reduction or amalgamation of branch offices. There is the problem of the overhead of the New York Stock Exchange itself, reflected in the recent vote of the new Board of Governors at its inaugural meeting that attendance at committee meetings should be unpaid.

News Lacks Cheer

The news back of the stock market last week was a dull repetition of previous weeks. Steel operations were down for holiday reasons; seasonally adjusted, the steel graph continued its remarkable sidewise move since January; so did the other charts. Preliminary rail reports say 141 Class 1 roads will show April net operating income of only $9,200,000 against $48,300,000 in April, 1937. It looks as though the bumper wheat crop means the granger roads will not do as badly as the others this year. Jesse Jones says the rail aid bill may go through.

Politically, everything was against Street hopes. Evidently the President will not give up hope of his reorganization bill. The monopoly investigation will probably dig up fall campaing material. Mr. Hopkins can go ahead and personally put the finger on New Deal opponents for all WPA beneficiaries to see. The President can decide when a utility is to be spared PWA competition. And he has all the pump-priming money to use in the fall.

The Steel debentures went off to an immediate premium of 2⅛-3⅜. It was the biggest industrial offering under the Securities Act of 1933. The prospectus was a tome, its map an atlas. It indicated that Big Steel had contemplated, then abandoned financing plans a year ago when the bond market fell apart in mid-air and capital flotations stopped.

Good Week for New Issues

The Steel offering, the Commonwealth Edison first mortgage offering of $33,000,000, the San Antonio offering, and the $60,000,000 of Pennsylvania warrants, which went out the window (all the offerings were successful) made the week the largest in two years. This week will see quite a volume too, beginning with Mountain States Telephone, though nothing to compare with last week's $200,000,000.

The government bond market had finallly decided that the Treasury would make a new money offering on June 15. So it was surprised. When Mr. Morgenthau announced he would merely make an exchange offer for the June 15 and September 15 maturities, government bonds shot up. Twenty-two out of 24 issues made new 1938 highs, and eight of them made new all-time highs. Next day second thought brought them down slightly; an exchange offer for these two issues might put as much as $1,200,000,000 of bonds on the market; governments eased.

Meantime, pump-priming is still working in reverse; bill retirements out of the Treasury's working balance continue at the rate of $50,000,000 and will continue until July 27; excess reserves of the member banks continue to climb; and nothing results.

U. K.'s Beet Sugar Output In 1937-38 Off 28 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Production of beet sugar in the United Kingdom during 1937-38 amounted to 406,000 long tons, raw value, as compared with 564,000 tons in the previous year, a decrease of 158,000 tons or approximately 28 per cent, according to London advices received by Lamborn & Co. The 1937-38 crop is the smallest since 1932-33 when 352,000 tons were manufactured.

Plantings for the coming 1938-39 crop are estimated at 350,880 acres, as against 312,900 acres in 1937-38, an increase of 37,980 acres or 11.2 per cent. Weather conditions, however, have not been favorable for the growing of sugar beets.

The United Kingdom, ranking next to the United States as the largest sugar importing country of the world, consumed 2,326,512 tons of sugar during 1937. Of this quantity, the home-grown sugars accounted for approximately 21 per cent.

Promoted

Malcolm P. Ferguson

Vice-President of the Eclipse Machine Company, Elmira, N. Y., Named Vice-President and General Manager of the Bendix Products Corporation

6 Insurance Firms Agree to Take New Baltimore Gas Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—Six insurance companies which bought $18,000,000 in 3¾ per cent bonds from Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore in 1934 have agreed to take a new issue carrying a 3¼ per cent coupon, it was announced.

The sale of the new bonds is subject to approval of the Public Service Commission of Maryland.

The transaction was considered in bond circles an unusual method of reducing debt charges to take advantages of the decline in money costs since 1934, since in effect it amounts to exchange of present holdings by the investing institutions for the lower-yielding issue. Most corporations have resorted to open-market borrowing for repayment of old debts in refunding at lower interest rates.

Steel Operations Drop 3 Points To 25½ P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Steel operations during the past week declined 3 points to 25.5 per cent of mill capacity and all indications in the industry point to continued dullness, as no factors have appeared to furnish a basis for expectation of improvement, according to the magazine Steel.

"The decline in operations during the past week," says the report, "was largely the result of Pittsburgh and Chicago mills making reductions of several points, while other centers showed little change. Pittsburgh lost 4 points to 18 per cent, Chicago 6.5 to 22.5 per cent, Eastern Pennsylvania 1 point to 26, Wheeling 3 points to 38, New England 3 points to 27, Cincinnati 6 points to 22 and Youngstown 6 points to 21. St. Louis showed a gain of 6 points to 39.3 and Cleveland 5 points to 31. There was no change at Buffalo at 21 per cent, Birmingham at 69 and Detroit at 18.

"Consumers consistently refrain from making commitments beyond immediate needs and light buying now being done is patently for completing broken assortments. Practically complete absence of automotive and railroad buying, usually important supports, accompanied by much less than normal demand for structural steel, not only removes large tonnage demand but collateral industries depending on these for outlet are also held back."

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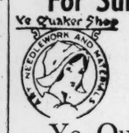

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RICHMOND

"Richmond's Leading Jewelers"
SCHWARZSCHILD Brothers
Broad at Second Richmond, Va.

T & E LAUNDRY COMPANY
INCORPORATED
"Mother's Real Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

ROANOKE

GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
Dial 5501

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

FOOT SAVER SHOES
— New Short Back Last —
"Fit the Foot in Motion"
PROPST-CHILDRESS CO.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

LOUISE C. CLAYTON

BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture.
Covle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151
Branch 13

CLARKSBURG

O. J. MORRISON DEPT. STORE CO.
West Virginia's Most Dependable Stores
Charleston, Huntington, Pt. Pleasant
Ripley, Clendenin, Fairmount
Clarksburg, Morgantown, West Union
Beckley
Spencer, Grafton, Logan

Square Deal Shoe Shop
"From Old to New With Any Shoe"
We Call For and Deliver
PATSY NASH, *Prop.* Phone 2661

EMPIRE LAUNDRY COMPANY
Master Cleaners and Dyers
"Satisfying Services"
PHONE 600—601—602—603

ALLMAN BROS.
Fancy Groceries
Meats and Produce
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
236 MILFORD ST. Phone 74, 75, 76, 77

"THE STORE AHEAD"
Will H. Melet Co.
KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
DOBBS HATS
ARROW SHIRTS
FLORSHEIM SHOES

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

MORGANTOWN

O. J. Morrison Co.
MORGANTOWN, W. VA.
"We Serve You Well and Save You Money"

Thomas Cleaners, Inc.
Dependable
Dry Cleaning and Pressing
231 Pleasant Street Phone 22

WHEELING

Standard ESSO Dealer
D. L. Sharpenburg
Prop.
National Road at Birch Lynn
Wheeling, W. Va.

ALBERTA

Canada

BANFF

The Odd Craft Shops
Ladies and Children's Wear
Imported Novelties
Souvenirs
Blanket Sport Coats a Specialty

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2866
9:00 a. m.-5:00 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED THE MAY 1670
Now
Is the Time For Your New
G. E. Refrigerator
See It at the "Bay"

JENKINS'
GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
CROSSLAND & BEALE
LTD.
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave. W. Calgary

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st St., West Phone M-7833

ASHDOWN'S
HARDWARE—CALGARY
Quality and Service
Builder's and Kitchen Hardware
"Magic Chef" Gas Ranges
"Enterprise" Coal Ranges
Electricals, Silverware, etc.

FRANK C. LOWE
Insurance Advisor
Specializing in
Retirement Annuity Bonds
Representing
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
R 2011 R 1376
Phone M 9266 Res. Phone H 2523

Flowers for All Occasions
STANLEY HENDERSON
Florist
814 FIRST STREET WEST

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515
9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Edmonton City Dairy
LIMITED
Phone 25151 109 St. and 102 Ave.

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED THE MAY 1670
A Balanced Wardrobe
of Men's Summer Clothing
At the "Bay" in Edmonton

DIRECT IMPORTERS
of
PURE IRISH LINEN
Irish Linen Store
10438 Jasper Ave. Phone 24811

EDMONTON (Continued)

Featuring famous makes of
FOOTWEAR • COATS
DRESSES • HATS
LINGERIE • HOSIERY
Available to Monitor readers on the Walk Rite "12 Pay Plan."
Walk Rite Style Shoppe
Limited
EDMONTON

You Can Always Rely on What You Buy at
JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED

THOMPSON & DYNES
LIMITED
ALADDIN SILK HOSIERY
$1 $1.50 $2
Exclusive Distributors

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 92-912
10 to 12 a. m., daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A "BAY" PERMANENT
will start you off right to a glorious summer ahead.
The right permanent will make your hair easy to care for during the warm weather season. Phone or call in to make your appointment now.
Beauty Salon, Third Floor

Hudson's Bay Company
THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK
Crescent Milk
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
Sherburn Street Winnipeg 37-101

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

CITY DAIRY PRODUCTS
Always Good

For Delivery Telephone 87-647

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

ASHDOWN'S
MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.
Specializing in Quality
Hardware Paints Kitchenware
Electricals Sporting Goods
Furniture Floor Coverings
Reasonable Prices—Prompt Service

Holt, Renfrew & Company Limited
PORTAGE AT CARLETON
Furs—Ladies' and Men's Wear
DIAL 21857

Dependable Service
For Every Member of the Family
Peerless Laundry
55-59 PEARL ST. Phone 22818

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
New Telephone Number 4/2887

HAVE YOU TRIED Jackson's THORO-BAKE BREAD?

• The loaf with the crispy crust •
JACKSON'S BREAD Limited

JAMES TASKER
Haberdasher and Clothier
64 KING STREET E.
Importers Burberry Coats, English Gloves, Woolen Socks, Sweaters, Gowns, Irish Poplin Ties, Christy's and Moore's Hats.

In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in '63
73 KING STREET EAST

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A driver will call

HAMILTON (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3320
9 a. m.-9 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Spring-Air
MATTRESS
conforms elastically to every individual's body—weighing from 18 to 476 pounds!!
The only mattress guaranteed for 15 years! Exclusive in Hamilton with
ROBINSON'S

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Fairmont 218
Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone our Service Stations
re guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Cairncross & Lawrence
Limited
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES
of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn Mgr. Met. 944

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
Ford
60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond Street Met 5100

PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON, STRATFORD, GALT

When Next in London Be Sure to See
THE AISLE OF FASHION
(Second Floor)
Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

Vacationists!!
That Are Different
Novelties
Wendell Holmes Book Shops
190 Dundas St.—St. Thomas—London East
ESTABLISHED 1854

Westland Bros.
Painting and Decorating
Met 1380 156 Wortley Road

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
6 Telephones—6 Motor Deliveries

Carling Insurance Agency
We Solicit Your Continued Good Will and Patronage
We represent thirty of the largest companies for every form of insurance.
MARKET LANE, London Met. 2322

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 6-6934-7
—9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Evening gowns and wraps should be Re-texed to protect them against stains
LANGLEY'S
2-7361

At Ottawa's Smart Store
KNOX HATS
and
Lady Biltmore Hats
Murphy-Gamble
LIMITED

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

DEVLINS
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

McINTOSH & WATTS
China, Crystal
Novelties
245 Bank Street 2-6383

Mutual Press Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA
PHONE 2-8027
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

INSURANCE
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Since 1870 Ottawa
Limited 2-4823

HARVEY H. HYDE
Blue Ribbon Meat Markets
Quality and Service
610 Somerset St. 8-0097
831 BANK ST. 7-0488

CANADA BREAD CO. LIMITED
Makers of
THE FAMOUS BUTTER NUT BREAD
Rich as Butter—Sweet as a Nut
458 Catherine St., Ottawa 8-0600

R. E. POWELL GROCER
2-2411
290 Elgin Street

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Howard 7252
Hours: 1-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THRIFTY SERVICE
All the flat work including small doilies and handkerchiefs are hand ironed ready for use—wearing apparel sent home damp for you to iron at home.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

CARLOAD GROCETERIAS
C. W. DAVIDSON & SON
Choice Quality Meat and Poultry
COR. KEELE and BLOOR STS.
JU. 4197-8
Visit Also Our Store at
327 Roncesvalles Ave. LO 9254

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Order GOLDEN CREST MILK FROM YOUR SALESMAN Tomorrow!
CITY DAIRY Phone KI. 6151

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better
Dairy Products
Phone
Head Office Ge 1145
North End MO 1179

G. S. BEER
at 2% of Your Valuation
Fur Storage
REMODELING — REPAIRING
1161 St. Clair Ave. W. KE. 7378

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk from 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street ME 3566-7-8-9

A. J. STONE
HAIRDRESSING
Permanent Waving
(with or without machines)
HAIR STYLING
By MR. STONE
1465 Yonge St. (at St. Clair) HY. 0404

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and Special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk.
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London, Kitchener, Toronto, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Brantford, Chatham, Guelph, Woodstock, North Bay, Sudbury, Stratford, Elmira, Cayuga, Windsor, Peterborough, Sarnia, Lucknow, Cargill

5 Direct Phones KI. 3121
J. & W. R. SCOTT LIMITED
FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH
Ask for Our Weekly Letter and Price Bulletin
Dupont Street at Davenport

J. E. WAINWRIGHT
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
Estimates on new buildings construction Alterations or repairs
1480 Danforth Ave. Glad 2533

RUTH McDOUGALL
Town and Country Wear
46 Avenue Road, Toronto, Canada
RANDOLPH 3333

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
Irradiated "Badge of Merit" MILK
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

Try Our
HOME-TESTED CAKES and PIES
Purity Bread
Limited WA. 1844

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

HARPER METHOD
Hairdressing
Efficient Operators for Styling Coiffure
1498 YONGE ST. (Upstairs) ROOM 7
Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Cash and Carry

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 Adelaide East
FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH OR DINNER AND BANQUETS

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

DOMINION MUTUAL INSURANCE AGENCY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 3355 TORONTO Ly. 7794
20%-25% Dividend Savings
FIRE — AUTOMOBILE

All Kinds of Printing and yet only one Kind, Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY PRINTERS
Commercial and Society
39 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

R. S. PETERSON

Groceries, Fruits Provisions
99 SPENCER AVE. at KING ST. W.
Phone Lakeside 0686

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

OLIVE FARM DAIRY Ltd.
Plain and Jersey
MILK
68 Shaftesbury Ki 6590

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

WINDSOR

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456
Warren the Cleaner Limited
Office and Plant
464 Crawford Avenue, Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wilbank 3636
9 A. M.-5 P. M., Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens - China - Sporting Goods

Canada's Finest FURS Since 1837
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain MONTREAL
also
Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
Hosiery—69c and 75c

THOS. V. BELL, Ltd.
Stationers Printers
BOOK BINDERS
Custom Forms Codes, etc.
249-255 Notre Dame W. HA. 9231

CANTILEVER SHOES
1173 ST. CATHERINE WEST

MAITLAND
Confectioner
Catering for Weddings
Is a Specialty With Us
FItz. 4651

For Your
WEDDING BOUQUETS and DECORATIONS
THORNBURG BROS., Ltd.
1400 St. Catherine West LA. 9023
Direct from our Greenhouses to you.
DE. 0531

F. WILLIAMS
LANDSCAPE GARDENER
Plants, Shrubs, Perennials
Estimates Free
428 WILLIBROD AVE., VERDUN
YORK 0898

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
Makers of
BUTTERNUT and the new CORONATION LOAF

Ye Olde English Cheese
Specialists in imported and domestic cheese
TABLE DELICACIES
Ask for price list Tel. LANcaster 9932
1218 Stanley St. (rear Windsor Hotel)

MELROSE ELECTRIC
SEE THE NEW
WESTINGHOUSE and THOR WASHERS
Radio and Electric Repairs—Meccano Supplies
42 Westminster Ave. North Montreal West DE. 0931

Hayes Garage
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
1179 Drummond Street
Tel. MArquette 6926
Res. ELwood 2284

SALON
Marguerite
Artistic Modern Hairdressing by Competent Operators
BElair 2836 1448 St. Catherine St. W.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 94 Years and A Quality Store Still
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

Lazares Famous Guaranteed Furs
Every garment bears Lazare's two guarantees,—one for long satisfactory wear and the other for lowest possible price.
Fur-trimmed Cloth Coats and Woolen Suits made to your special measurements by our internationally famous designer out of the best British Woolens.
L. P. LAZARE & CO. LTD.
1454 Peel Street
Opp. Mount Royal Hotel

INSURE YOUR FURS WITH
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
MODERN COLD STORAGE
Telephone BElair 3466
First Floor 1193 Phillips Square

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

FOODLAND Ltd. Broad and 11th Tel. 6641
Choice Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
ONE STORE ONLY. FREE DELIVERY.

OVALTINE
The Ideal Food-Drink

SASKATOON

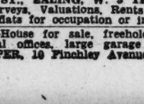
OK ECONOMY STORES OK
QUALITY FOOD
at
ECONOMICAL PRICES

Hudson's Bay Company
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

FRANK DUNN
Boys' and Young Men's Wear
Men's Made-to-Measure Suits
154 SECOND AVE. N.

STEPHENSON'S LIMITED
Home of Good Shoes



150 2nd Ave. N. Phone 4555

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
42, Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201
Commander S. H. Morres, R. N., Resident Proprietor. Large sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments.

BOOKBINDING

ERNEST A. NEALE
BOOKBINDER
19 Werrington St., London, N. W. 1
Phone EUSton 1071-2

CARS FOR SALE

FORD EIGHT, October 1936, Black Saloon; excellent condition, £70. Phone Acorn 3306 or write Box W-391, BCM/CSM, London.

CORSETIERES

LOOK SLIM BY WEARING a corset or belt made to measure by MME. FESTA
Agent for Kickernick undergarments
65 George St., Portman Sq., London, Wel. 6439

DANCING

JEAN PULLING, A.R.A.D. (Inter.), Dancing Teacher, Littlemead, Derek Road, Maidenhead. Phone 1922. Children's dancing a speciality. Schools visited.

DRESSMAKING

"BIANCA" (Miss Bernardi)
Costumes de ville, de réception et de cour. Gowns for every occasion. Tel.: Putney 4216. 223a Upper Richmond Rd., London, S. W. 15.

GARDENING

JOHN W. SOPER, F.R.H.S., Est. 1898, Landscape and Garden Contractor, garden contractor to the Middlesex County Council, Heriot Cottage, Heriot Road, Hendon, N. W. 4. Phone Hendon 1863

HOUSES FOR SALE

LESLIE MINNIS & CO., A. A. I.
26 BOND ST., EALING, W. 5 TEL. 2127
Auctions Surveys, Valuations, Rents collected. Houses and flats for occupation or investment.

LONDON—House for sale, freehold; 4 bed, 2 rec., usual offices, large garage opposite; £1,650. COOPER, 10 Finchley Avenue, N. 2.

England
LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691
9 A. M. to 5 P. M., daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCES
OF EVERY KIND
FOR EVERY NEED
WORLD WIDE FACILITIES
Personal attention to your requirements. Interviews arranged. Enquiries for West End Agencies invited.

K. ROMER LEE
11 Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1
Phone Whitehall 7978

Butcher Delicatessen
English and Scotch Meat
Sausages a Speciality
English Dairy Pork
F. W. READER
110 Darkes Lane
POTTERS BAR
Phone Potters Bar 93

Alice Dean
Foot Fitter
Shoes for Men and Women
that satisfy the desire for style and comfort
73 Lower Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 2171

ETHEL OAKLEY
LIMITED
Hairdressing, Beauty Culture and Manicure Salon
50 Beauchamp Place, S. W. 3
(Close to Harrods) Tel. Ken. 0843
Personal Supervision of Principal

INCOME TAX
Recovered and Adjusted
Consult MISS H. M. BAKER
275 High Holborn, London, W. C. 1
Income Tax Returns, Super Tax Returns, Repayment Claims of all descriptions including those for British subjects resident abroad. Telephone Holborn 0377.

Day & Evening Gowns - Blouses
Evelyn Malcolm
51 South Molton Street, W.1.
Telephone Mayfair 3904

Mlle. Bozec
for
Smart Town and Country Clothes at Reasonable Prices
2 New Burlington Street, W. 1
Telephone: Regent 2147

VIAduct 6642
ernest mallet
Court Hairdresser · Beauty Specialist
30 SYDNEY STREET (NEAR SOUTH KENSINGTON STATION)
CHELSEA S.W.3

For Everything
that is practical and inexpensive
go to
Timothy Whites
The Reliable Household Stores
27 HIGH STREET
NOTTING HILL GATE, W. 11

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTS and MAINTENANCE CO. (1925) Ltd.
10 PRINCES ST., S. W. 1.
give prompt and personal attention to all work undertaken
LIGHTING POWER. INTERNAL PHONES INSTALLATIONS, ALTERATIONS. REPAIRS

INSURANCE
Let
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
Take Care of All Your Insurance Problems
½ Gracechurch St., London
(by appointment)
Station Approach, Chingford, E. 4
Silverthorn 2018/9

THURLEIGH COURT
Nightingale Lane, Clapham Common
Flats of latest design from £95 p. a. 3 and 4 rooms, kitchen and bathroom
Central heating, hot water, refrigerators. Secluded, yet only 20 mins. City and West End. Frequent tube, bus and tram services.
Apply letting office in the building.

"A Bargain in Every Purchase"
is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington, London, W. 9.

Our "G.L." Racket 52/6
Used Stars' Rkts. 45/-
Blue Bird Rkts. 21/-
SPORTS
SPORTSWEAR
Gordon Lowe
Brompton Arcade, Knightsbridge, London

D. Brinley Richards Ltd.
162a, Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 6495
Decorations
Furnishing Fabrics

BUILDER
DECORATOR
CONTRACTOR
F. WHITTLESEA
1 and 2 Dacre Chambers
Struton Ground, S. W. 1.
VICtoria 7826

TOM HILL (Sloane Square) **LTD.**
Actual Makers
Lightweight Suitcases
28, Sloane Street, S. W. 1.
Est. 1870 Slo. 8969

Phone FLAxman 1701
PRINTING
Strictly Private and Confidential
PITE & THYNNE
278a King's Road, S. W. 3

ENGLAND

LONDON (Continued)

Charles H. Baber
The Pioneer of the **"Heel to Ball"**
Method of Shoe Fitting
Holds the Largest Collection of
American and Canadian Shoes
in All Widths, in LONDON
Always at Your Service To Fit Your Feet
LANGHAM HOUSE
Upper Regent St. W. 1.Nr. Queens Hall.
CHARLES H. BABER LTD.

Under New Management
DU BARRÉ
Ladies' Hairdressing
Under Personal Supervision of Mrs. Betty Moore, (late of Daymard's)
Eugene Permanent Waving 30/- inclusive
Moderate Charges Fully Qualified Assistants Only
54 Leicester Sq., W. 1 Gerrard 4630
(Entrance Russell Arcade)

CHAS. HAYWARD
"Hair Specialist"
All kinds of artistic hairwork executed

The most up-to-date methods of Permanent Waving including the latest wireless method.
68 Queensway, Bayswater, W.2
Bayswater 2615

The Guernsey Cake Shop
Home-made Cakes, Jams, etc.
Morning Refreshment
Dainty Luncheons
Teas
a Speciality
Birthday and other Cakes made to order
Genuine Guernsey Gâche
36 Palmer Street (Victoria St.), S. W. 1

Canonbury and Islington LONDON, N.
T. P. Roberts Limited
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Billingsgate Fish Market

Moniter Camera Club From Edward P. Leigh, London, Eng.

A Scene Familiar to All Londoners

Sunbonnet Sue

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

("Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.)

Cryptogram

A quotation by Poor Richard on the benefits of reading forms today's cryptogram, which, with this hint, and the single letters, should not be difficult to solve:

"GNIADER QIZNPS I TVXX QIE—QNADPIPDJE I KGJTJVEA QIE—ADLOJVGLN I OXNIG QIE."

An Acrostic

Try filling in the missing letters to form 5-letter words which are defined below:

B — — — B
O — — — O
O — — — O
K — — — K
S — — — S

1. A brief commendatory notice of a book, a word coined by Gelett Burgess. 2. To excel. 3. Opposite of income. 4. What to do before entering a door that is closed. 5. Footwear.

Letter Changing

Here's the third in the series shared by a Quincy, Mass., reader. A bit different, this time: Try changing SEWS to SEAM in 10 moves by the way of FINE—in other words, SEWS—FINE—SEAM.

In What Time?

A and B can complete a piece of work in 16 days. They work together for 4 days, when B is left alone. He completes the task in 36 days. In what time could each do the work separately?

Fun With Synonyms

As usual, we start the week with 10 words and their synonyms to be paired off:

1	attentive	complete	
2	variable	hollow	
3	distinct	thoughtful	1
4	cavernous	brilliant	
5	entire	alluring	
6	conclusive	prefatory	
7	gentle	clear	
8	effulgent	unstable	
9	introductory	moderate	
10	attractive	final	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Brevities

Answers: I'm told there are no ventriloquists out of work. Perhaps they've all got jobs selling parrots.

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Remember way back when husbands had only to bring home the bacon—not bring it home and cook it too?

Des Moines Register: Surrounded as she now is by unfriendly faces, Czechoslovakia can be assured of the sympathy of all of us. Vermont especially knows how she feels.

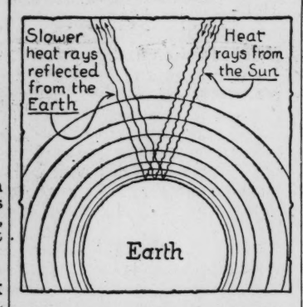
Did You Ever Wonder

Why It Tends to Get Colder, the Higher You Go Up in the Air?

It is no mere accident that the hottest spot in the United States is in Death Valley, which contains also the lowest part of the country, and that the tallest mountain peaks are often bitterly cold and perpetually snow-blanketed. Aviators find that the thermometer drops as the altitude increases. Maj. R. W. Schroeder, U. S. A., climbed his plane to 36,000 feet, and at that height his instruments recorded a temperature of 69° below zero, Fahrenheit.

To find out the reason for this tendency, we need to know a little about our earth's atmosphere and where it gets its heat.

The atmosphere may be compared to a sea of air, perhaps hundreds of



miles deep, completely surrounding the earth. Air having weight, and being quite compressible, is heaviest or densest at the bottom; and the higher we go, the thinner or more rarefied it gets. The thinner the air, the fewer air molecules there are in a given unit of space.

Heating the air means heating these molecules, together with the dust suspended in the air. The molecules are warmed by absorbing heat rays from the sun. These heat rays penetrate the earth's atmosphere, strike the earth and are reflected back into space.

But the rays that bounce back are longer and slower than those which bring the heat from the sun. In this changed form, their heat is much more readily absorbed. As a result, our atmosphere is, to a large extent, warmed from the bottom upward. The more closely packed the air molecules and dust particles are, the hotter the air becomes under the influence of a given amount of radiation.

Thus the two facts (1) that there are more air molecules per given unit of space at lower altitudes, and (2) that the heating of the air begins at the bottom, combine to explain why the temperature of the atmosphere tends to decrease as the altitude increases.—W. P. Keasbey.

In Lighter Vein

Current Joke

Woman (telephoning): "I'm asking for more electricity over here, do you understand?"

Answering Voice: "Certainly, ma'am, more power to you."

Aha!

A man once said to a suffragist, "Your folks are too much like cats. Why, even your president has a feline name—Mrs. Catt."

"That's true," answered the suffragist, "but she has been a Catt only since she was married to a man."

Dubious

Visitor: "What a sweet and innocent looking face your little girl has, Mrs. Brown."

Mrs. Brown: "I hadn't noticed it. Mary, what have you been doing?"—Independent Forester.

That's Right

A teacher is explaining the rule of subtraction to a pupil. The pupil does not seem to understand, so at last the teacher asks: "When you have four chops on your plate, and eat four, what will then remain?"

The pupil: "The potatoes."—Tidens Tegn, Oslo.

Good Breakfast Food

Mistress: "What can be the matter with my husband? He whistled and sang when he went off to the office!".

Maid: "It is my fault, no doubt. I used the canary's seed for the gruel this morning."

One of the Two

She was literary but he was not.

He had spent a harrowing evening discussing authors of whom he knew nothing, and their books of which he knew less.

Presently she asked: "Of course, you've read 'Romeo and Juliet'?"

He floundered helplessly for a moment and then, having a brilliant thought, blurted out happily: "I've—I've only read 'Romeo.'"—Pearson's.

Habit

The professor was in the habit of allowing his dog to sit on a chair beside him at meal times.

One evening he was out to dinner. The woman sitting next to him, wishing to attract his attention, touched his sleeve.

Absently, the professor picked up a bone from his plate and, without turning his head, held it out to her and said: "Oh, don't worry so. Take this on the mat and eat it."—Vart Hern.

Aha!

An Irishman who was a conscientious objector to the World War was being questioned. "I don't believe in England," said the Irishman."

"Why not?"

"I have no use for any country," said the Irishman, "that can't put a commander-in-chief in the field, an admiral at the head of its fleet, or a prime minister in its highest office."

"But, my good man, where are there better men than Sir Douglas Haig, Admiral Beatty, and Lloyd George?"

"Well," said the Irishman, "Sir Douglas Haig is a Scotchman, Admiral Beatty is an Irishman, and Lloyd George is a Welshman."

Quotation for Today

I AM bigger than anything that can happen to me. All these things—sorrow, misfortune, and suffering—are outside my door, I am in the house and I have the Key.—CHARLES LUMMIS.

Sitting Up and Taking Nourishment

Monitor Camera Club From Beverly Spencer, Lyons, Colo.

A Snack for Mr. Chipmunk

Current Events Quiz

(A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News)

1. (a) How much in new money, reappropriations, and authorizations was carried by the Relief-Recovery Bill passed by the U. S. Senate on June 3? (b) May this amount be spent with a free hand?

2. Who has succeeded Harold Butler as head of the International Labor Office in Geneva?

3. What new speed record for an airplane flying over a closed course was established last week?

4. What South American country gave notice on June 2 of its intention to withdraw from the League of Nations?

5. How much did the states net from gasoline taxes last year?

6. (a) What prominent American industrialist has just announced that "we are going to have the greatest era of prosperity and happiness we have ever known"? (b) How does he say it will be achieved?

7. (a) To what country is President Roosevelt sending a special commission to study trade unions? (b) What reason is assigned?

8. What is the basis of Czechoslovakia's latest protest to Germany?

9. Is it true that rulings of the U. S. Supreme Court followed a more liberal trend in the term just concluded?

10. How many casualties have been officially reported among the Italian Expeditionary Forces in Spain?

11. What step is seen as bringing nearer the day of withdrawal of foreign volunteers from the Spanish revolution?

12. What is "Stakhanoffism," now being stressed in Soviet industry?

13. How many passengers can be carried by the new "Atlantic Clipper," transoceanic flying boat which is now receiving its first tests?

14. What important measure involving Canada is President Roosevelt again proposing, despite a previous defeat administered by Congress?

15. What European country is to receive the aid of American engineers in overhauling its warplane industry?

(Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Blondel, Jules (zhül blôN′-dĕl′)—France's Chargé d'Affaires at Rome.

Bose, Subhas Chandra (sōōbhäsh′ chūn′-drû bōs′)—New President of the National Congress Party of India.

Buhrer, Gen. Jules (zhül bü′-râr′)—New Chief of Staff of France's Colonial Organization.

de Man, Henri (ăN′-rē′ dĕ măN′)—Belgium's Minister of Finance.

Devèze, Albert (ál′-bâr′ dĕ-vâz′)—Belgian Defense Minister.

Dupeyron, Mme. André (ăN′-drā′ dü′-pā′-rôN′)—French woman who recently set a new long distance record for women, by flying 2,708 miles.

Eisenlohr, Ernst (ĕrnst ī′-zĕn-lōr)—Germany's Minister to Czechoslovakia.

Kato, Hiyoshi (hē′-yō-shī kä′-tō)—Trade Commissioner for Manchukuo.

Szalasi, Ferenc (fĕ′-rĕnts sō′-lō-shī)—Nazi leader in Hungary.

Ulmanis, Karlis (kär′-lis ōōl′-mä-nis)—President of Latvia.

From the Biographical and Gazetteer Sections of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Iran (ē-rän′)—Persian name of Persia.

Mozart (mō′-zärt)—Austrian composer.

Paderewski (pä′-dĕ-rĕf′-skē)—Polish pianist and composer.

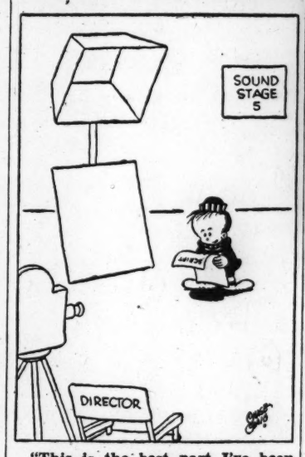
Tchaikovsky (chī-kôf′-skē)—Russian composer.

Key: ăle, chăotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

'Get' Something Else 'For'

A retentive memory may be a good thing, but the ability to forget is the true token of greatness.—Elbert Hubbard.

Jest a Minute



"This is the best part I've been given in years an' years!"

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Famous Nicknames

First write the names of famous men and women on the upper halves of small squares of paper; and then, on the corresponding lower halves, write the nicknames by which these persons have been popularly known. Cut the squares in two and shuffle well.

Give each player one of these slips, and tell him to find the person, or the nickname, to which that slip belongs. Such combinations as the following will then look for each other: Andrew Jackson and "Old Hickory"; Jenny Lind and "The Swedish Nightingale"; James W. Riley and "The Hoosier Poet"; Benjamin Franklin and "Poor Richard"; Joan of Arc and "The Maid of Orleans"; etc.

When all the players have found their right partners, each person holding a name slip states who his famous man or woman was, and the holder of the nickname tells, if he can, why that personage received his or her sobriquet.—Elizabeth C., Melrose, Mass.

Singing as We Go

Does the day bring storm, or sunshine,
Summer's heat, or winter's snow?
We can make the hours all gladness
If we're singing as we go.

Sunny words will lighten shadows,
Tender looks will soften woe;
Love will make the mist a rainbow,
If we're singing as we go.

—L. G. G.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Love Conquers Fear

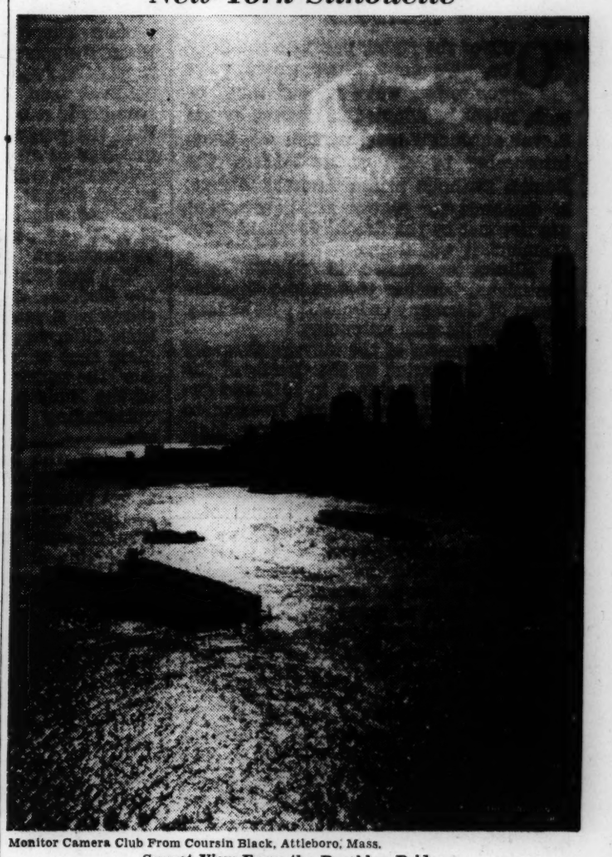
London

A farmer leaning over a gate in Cornwall, saw a rabbit sitting quietly in a grass field, nibbling at the verdure. After a few moments he saw the rabbit's most dreaded enemy, a stoat, creeping toward its victim from the rear. Apparently the rabbit either heard or sensed the approach of the intruder, for with a single spring it bounded from its position and faced the stoat.

For a moment the rabbit sat as if transfixed with fear, meeting the icy stare of the stoat's unblinking eyes. Then, to the amazement of the onlooker, it sprang straight for the stoat, which turned tail and fled to the safety of the hedge.

The farmer was so curious about the unusual behavior of the rabbit that he walked over to where it had been sitting—and there he found a family of baby rabbits, which the mother had evidently been protecting. Once more, love had conquered fear.

New York Silhouette



Monitor Camera Club From Coursin Black, Attleboro, Mass.

Sunset View From the Brooklyn Bridge

Some African Proverbs

The dawn does not come twice to wake us from sleep.

He who forgives ends the quarrel.

The ox that arrives first at the stream drinks the cleanest water.

Hope is the pillar holding up the world.

Ashes are blown back in the face of him who sows them.

Daily Anecdote

Divine Capital

With but three halfpence in her hand, Teresa set forth to found her order in Spain.

The people laughed. "What is three halfpence?" they cried. "That is nothing!"

"Yes," she replied, "three halfpence are nothing. But God and three halfpence—how much is that?"

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. (a) $3,722,905,000. (b) Yes.

2. John W. Winant, formerly Governor of New Hampshire.

3. Earl Ortman, of Los Angeles, flew 265.539 miles an hour. The old mark set in 1936 by Michel Detroyat, of France, was 264 miles an hour.

4. Chile.

5. Approximately $700,000,000.

6. (a) Henry Ford. (b) "It will come through a back-to-the-land movement."

7. (a) Great Britain, where the British Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act will be given special study. (b) It is suspected that possible revision of the National Labor Relations Act prompts the venture.

8. Czechoslovakia cites 15 alleged violations of the Czech frontier by German airplanes.

9. Yes; the Court has given a broader interpretation to Constitutional matters, and has not rendered a single decision adverse to New Deal objectives.

10. The Italian Government reports a total of 9,541 Italian casualties in General Franco's forces.

11. Russia has agreed to start withdrawals if "sea control" can be made effective at the same time.

12. The stimulation of thousands of workmen to exceed group quotas rather than the encouragement of individual super-workmen.

13. The 82,500-pound craft is designed to carry 72 passengers.

14. The St. Lawrence Waterways and Power Development Treaty, which would provide for a deep waterway from the interior of the continent to the Atlantic Ocean.

15. France.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Reading maketh a full man—meditation a profound man—discourse a clear man."

An Acrostic: blurb, outdo, outgo, knock, shoes.

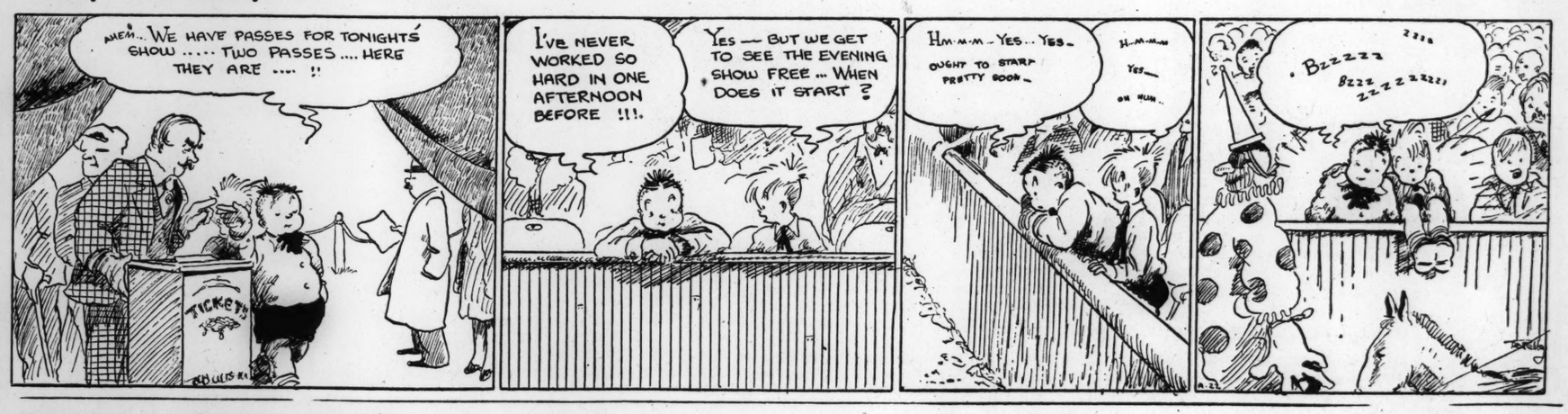
Letter Changing: SEWS, sens, sins, sine, FINE, find, rind, rend, read, ream, seam.

In What Time? A, 24 days; B, 48 days.

Fun With Synonyms: Attentive—thoughtful; variable—unstable; distinct—clear; cavernous—hollow; entire—complete; conclusive—final; gentle—moderate; effulgent—brilliant; introductory—prefatory; attractive—alluring.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Oh Hum*

By LE PELLEY


AHEM.. WE HAVE PASSES FOR TONIGHTS SHOW ..... TWO PASSES .... HERE THEY ARE .... !!
TICKETS
I'VE NEVER WORKED SO HARD IN ONE AFTERNOON BEFORE !!!.
YES — BUT WE GET TO SEE THE EVENING SHOW FREE .. WHEN DOES IT START ?
HM·M·M - YES... YES - OUGHT TO START PRETTY SOON -
YES — OH HUM..
ZZZZ
BZZZZZ
BZZZ ZZZZZZZZZ!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Forced Landing*—

By CARMACK

The Boss has named his little bird friend "Mister," and today he was trying to teach him some tricks-
But all Mister seemed to want to do was learn to fly —
He's doing pretty well, too —
But once he was trying to fly from the window to the back of a chair and he couldn't quite make it and had to use the Boss's head as an emergency landing field!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Peacemaking With Assurance

WHEN Nehemiah was striving to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem he was sustained by the conviction that the work had divine support. In face of great difficulties, despite all the scoffing and plotting of Sanballat and Tobiah, he steadfastly refused to "come down" from the "great work." Persevering with assurance, he finished the wall and finally was able to say that even his adversaries "perceived that this work was wrought of our God." Cannot those who are striving today to rebuild the structure of world peace labor with something of the same assurance?

With the Sanballats and Tobiahs of our day scoffing at every effort to raise up a standard of justice in the midst of violence, and seeking to divert those who would erect a rule of law against anarchy, nothing is more needed than that assurance. Only from one source can that assurance come, but for those with eyes to see it is ever available. At a time when there seems no resistance to the rearming of the Christian world or to war's new savageries, efforts to build a structure of international justice, co-operation and peace may appear futile. Yet surely this work also is "of God," when pursued unselfishly and with understanding of God's nature. And as that understanding increases the work can go forward with assurance.

Whither Slovakia?

"OUT of the frying pan into the fire," or, "We don't know where we're going, but we're on our way," or both, might be adopted as slogans by the Slovak autonomy movement as it is being interpreted by one of its leaders, the Roman Catholic priest, Andreas Hlinka. If demands for Slovak self-government are not met by the Czechoslovakian Government, it would not matter, according to Hlinka as quoted in reports from Bratislava, whether this people "became a part of Germany or Poland, just as long as we had integral autonomy."

The grievances of the Slovaks allegedly arise from violation by the Czechs of the Pittsburgh Treaty signed in 1918 and designed to guarantee cultural freedom to Slovakia. There have been, it is true, indications from time to time that the Czechs have underestimated Slovak national sensitiveness. Hungary's previous neglectful rule over Slovakia left the people comparatively backward, economically, culturally and politically, and in the Czechoslovakian Republic they have been treated somewhat as smaller brothers.

The presence of numerous Hungarians among them has resulted in the enlargement of all grievances in the Slovak mind, the Hungarians themselves being intent on territorial revision in Hungary's favor. Recently the Hungarians in Czechoslovakia have been talking of separation from the State and have been able to exploit Slovak sentiment in a cause which in the long run would greatly disserve the Slovaks.

Hlinka evidently does not represent all the Slovaks, for other leaders are proclaiming loyalty to the Government at Prague. Many Slovaks no doubt recognize the gains their national culture has been permitted to make under the Republic. Such an elevation of Slovak literature as has occurred since 1918, for instance, probably would have been impossible under previous regimes. A continuation of this advance could hardly be assured by amalgamation with any nation determined to make all culture the servant of totalitarian and racial conceptions of statehood. For this reason Slovaks may well hesitate to follow any leader out of democracy into dictatorship.

Wells for Milton

H. G. WELLS is said to be favorably considering a suggestion that he should step in as Milton's deputy. Milton, as everyone knows, long thought of writing an epic about King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table, but abandoned the plan in order to concentrate on "Paradise Lost." There seems now a distinct possibility that Mr. Wells may attempt to repair the omission.

He will follow in distinguished footsteps. Tennyson is perhaps the most notable of his predecessors, his "Idylls of the King" being spoilt, in the midst of much fine poetry, only by a tendency to write of Arthur as though he were Albert, the Prince Consort. Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," one of the greatest of his operas, deals with a cognate subject, as does Matthew Arnold's "Tristram and Iseult." It is in the latter poem that one gets, more than in anything else written since Malory's "Morte d'Arthur," the authentic touch of magic which is the hall-mark of these famous tales of Excalibur, and Sir Lancelot, and dim and ancient battles.

Whether Mr. Wells is a master of this particular atmosphere of enchantment remains to be seen. His versatility is amazing. He is equally at home with books on politics or religion, sociological novels, or farces, or films, or history. In his early astronomical romances he waved the magician's wand to some purpose. But his magic in those days was that of the conjurer rather than the magic of fairyland. King Arthur may give him a hard fight.

Is It Americanism?

NO ONE can take much pride in the kind of reception that Newark, next-door neighbor to Jersey City, gave to Norman Thomas Saturday night. If Mr. Thomas were the kind of speaker who aroused his audiences with either open or covert appeals to violence, it might be understood how his Newark hearers were incited to bombard him with eggs and tomatoes and how his platform came to be toppled over in the melee. But, however much one may disagree with the perennial Socialist candidate for President, he has never sought other weapons than reason and ballots—and these are of the essence of democracy.

The indications are that the Newark police gave little protection to Mr. Thomas in his effort to assert the right of freedom of speech, though he had an officially issued permit to speak, and that they, on the contrary, cleared a way through the crowd for a brass band and a crowd of hoodlums to break up the meeting, though the band and its followers had no permit to parade.

Now the City Commissioner who issued the permit for the Saturday night rally announces that he will grant no further permits for use of Newark parks except to patriotic, fraternal and military organizations. Incidentally, he last ran for office on a ticket endorsing Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, whose police eject from that city speakers Mr. Hague does not wish Jersey Cityans to hear.

Such suppressions of free speech—where the speech does not involve instigations of violence but merely difference of political and economic opinion—lead strongly to one of two conclusions: Either that the party in power believes in the privilege of an entrenched officialdom to suppress at will expressions of a minority or else that it fears conditions under its rule are sufficiently bad that an appeal to citizens for its peaceful overthrow may be successful.

The fact that the men who precipitated the disorder at Newark described themselves as a veterans' organization makes little difference in the effect; the point is plain that under the pose of "Americanism" the political barony on the west side of the Hudson has given the nation an outstanding example of un-Americanism.

Those who have lately applauded the holdings by the United States Supreme Court that citizens must be given a fair hearing before administrative tribunals should realize that consistency demands the giving of a fair hearing to peaceful minorities before the court of public opinion. National organizations of veterans will be wise if they do not allow their names to be smirched with intolerance and vigilante-ism. There would be little point in having fought a war abroad to make the world safe for democracy if some of the same forces are to contribute to an undermining of democracy at home.

A National Safety Measure

NATIONAL security for the United States has been well served during the current session of Congress in so far as appropriations for naval and military equipment could support it. Two important measures for the safety of individual citizens, however, remain in committee with apparently less prospect of attention than they should receive before the desired early adjournment. These are the firearms control bills sponsored by the Department of Justice and the National Crime Commission to require registration of all small arms such as pistols and revolvers and to end the indiscriminate sale of these arms by mail order.

The two bills rest before the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee. Naturally any committee is reluctant to schedule hearings at this late date. Nevertheless, if any measures would still justify action these would seem to be eligible. Certainly disarmament of the gangster and potential criminal compares well in importance with armament for the national safety in other respects. If the firearm control bills cannot be passed at the present session, public opinion should urge that they be placed high on the calendar when Congress convenes again.

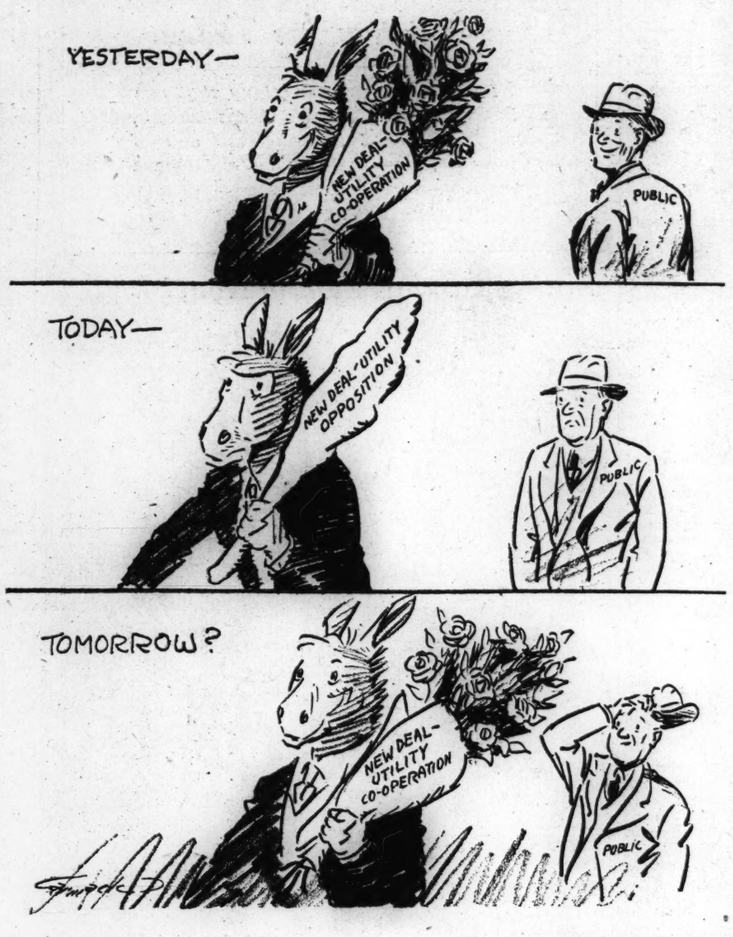
Diminishing Returns

THE argument that under the old tax system which the Revenue Act has just superseded the capital gains tax was in the stage of diminishing returns is easily proved from the figures.

In 1934-35 capital gains were lumped with taxable income. Therefore, they were subjected to graduated high rates, or progressive levies, to quote Mr. Roosevelt at Arthurdale. Yet the tax was only 11.7 per cent as productive as the income tax. Back in 1927-28 the capital gains tax was a flat rate. That is, it was not lumped with income, and therefore not subjected to the progressive principle. Yet in those years it was 93.6 per cent as productive as the income tax!

This indicates that the 1934-35 tax froze investments. Investors did not realize their gains from fear of having to pay the tax collector. This is anti-economic. For what is required is a fluidity of capital so as to meet the demand for capital and promote re-employment.

How About "Consistency Control"?



I Meet the Loch Ness "Monster"

FEW people can boast of the experience which came to me in sailing through Loch Ness. For I not only saw the "monster," but I talked with him and joked with him. So many controversies have arisen over him that I almost hesitate to put down a description of him in words. This, however, I can say with assurance. He did Not have eyes like automobile lamps, nor did he have the diabolical expression which comes from dodging the shutters of amateur photographers. Simple in manner, he had that benign countenance and far-off gaze which your holiday-maker assumes when he is in the midst of the grandeur of the Highlands.

It all came about this way. I had glided—for the sea was smooth—in and out of the delectable islands which put the west of Scotland in a class by itself, and made my way by boat through the first section of the Caledonian Canal, when an expert dulcimer player tapped out his version of "The Road to the Isles," which, for beauty of tone, has never been surpassed in my reckoning, producing a melody with sticks in one hand and plucking chords softly with the other. It was all exquisitely done. His instrument was ample in scope for the most intricate of operas. But why descend to operas amid such scenery and in the excitements of an impending visit with the "monster" himself? I gladly took his word for it that he could play operas. Had he not performed before Edward VIII when Edward was Prince of Wales? Had he not topped the bill in the music halls? On the score of proficiency I was satisfied.

Then again I must not hinder him, for while I was on holiday he was earning his bread. So he resumed taking up the collection. The coins flowed freely into his cap, merit finding its own reward, and the majority of his listeners being Scotsmen. Round he went from person to person until he completely exhausted the cabin deck. No one denied him, capital musician and entertainer that he was. It was while he was making "hay" that I had my encounter with the "monster."

At the particular moment to which I refer, the dulcimer lay on its portable stand awaiting the charming fingers of its master. And I was curious. I wanted to know if it was strung on a chromatic scale. And how? Of course it was built on a chromatic scale. But did he use all parts of the strings on either side of the interminable rows of bridges? And how did he pick what he wanted out of the maze? There was only one way to know, and that was to find out. So I stepped forward to the dulcimer and faintly touched the strings, as one of becoming modesty would do to avoid the limelight. Then I stepped back to contemplate what I had done. There was still a little uncertainty in my thought, and nobody seemed to be paying any attention. So I fingered the strings again.

Right then something happened.

A man, with none of the characteristics attributed to the sea-monster-or-whatever-it-is, stopped in his wool-gathering stroll around the deck and slipped twopence into my hand. It is true I was bareheaded. It is true I was about the same height and build as the musician. It is true the Highlands in their gorgeous garments of purple and green and in their wild-flower atmosphere distract visitors' attention. But why he should mistake me for the dulcimer player—I who have never risen above the heights of a novice with this neglected but charming instrument—I could not fathom. Only one spectator, I hope, grasped the full portent of the incident, a spectator who is so closely related to me that it has been my one hope to look my best in her presence.

"The monster!" she exclaimed, eyeing the intruder.

And so a unique experience—one that will probably not find its parallel again in a century—came to me.

Am I proud?

WALTER W. CUNNINGHAM

Mirror of World Opinion

"Life Well Lived"

THE right aim is the attainment of happiness. Not sensual pleasure derived from passing physical activities, not the negative state of the contented cow, but the moral and intellectual satisfaction of a life well-lived. This satisfaction can only be attained by a sense of duty well-done, service to others, a true perspective of life; and the choice of the pure and noble rather than the vulgar and base. It matters not how humble the man's occupation may be. If it is faced in the right spirit, it will bring happiness.—*The Spectator*, London.

The Wide Horizon

Eyes on Iowa

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THE results of today's Democratic primary in Iowa ought to do much to clear the air. By and large, if Senator Gillette wins it will mean that the threat or promise of national WPA support and the guarded intimations of James Roosevelt and the behind-the-scenes scheming of Thomas G. Corcoran are not enough to defeat a strong candidate. If Representative Wearin wins, it will show that this left-wing New Deal combination has real power at the polls, and the professional politicians will sit up and take even more notice than they have already been paying.

It is important to recognize that the issue in Iowa is not by any means altogether pro- and anti-New Deal. Senator Gillette claims to be a good New Dealer, and he left the fold only once when it mattered—on the Supreme Court bill. The issue apparently turns on the effort to "purge" from the Senate men with that much independence. That Senator Gillette finds it good politics to reiterate his own loyalty to President Roosevelt, and to try and prove the President's neutrality is an interesting proof that practical politicians think the Administration is still strong in the corn belt. But Senator Gillette has what may turn out to be the good fortune of picking votes from the disgruntled opposition as well as from some real New Dealers.

Likewise, the issue in Iowa is only partly the question of relief in politics. Viewed nationally, Harry Hopkins' intervention makes the Iowa decision indeed turn on the question of federal domination of politics through relief spending. But viewed on the spot, one should realize that Gov. Nelson G. Kraschel's state machine, and his state WPA organization, are going down the line for Senator Gillette. Thus—as in Kentucky and some other states—it is really a contest between two kinds of relief-in-politics juggernauts. The fact, of course, doesn't excuse either one of them, as Senator Barkley tried to make it do in the Senate on Thursday.

* * *

Happily, Iowa's primary will be over today, and the air should be clearer thereafter even if Mr. Wearin wins. In that case, while the hand-writing on the wall may seem ominous to independent Democrats, the very impact of this young man's victory—with the "little crew" of Corcorans, Hopkinses, and James Roosevelts behind him—may startle and arouse the country.

Another and far cleaner-cut primary is ahead—perhaps the most interesting and significant single tussle in the nation—the Maryland race between Senator Millard F. Tydings and Representative David J. Lewis. Each of them is a splendid representative of his own school of thought. Senator Tydings is an Independent, only slightly Conservative Democrat. He often makes a great contribution to the Senate's work. He handled the Philippine problem as clear-headedly as was possible. His views on foreign policy are enlightened. He expresses himself well, adheres to Civil Service ideals, and is, all-told, the best type of mid-road Democrat.

Mr. Lewis, on the other hand, is an equally splendid Progressive. He is very much like Senator Norris in the sincerity of his views and the unusual respect he commands in Congress. His own background as a coal miner and self-made man who absorbed early Wilsonian "new freedom" ideas made him the Progressive he is. He, too, opposes the excesses of politics and patronage. He has personally fathered such significant and diverse reforms as the parcel-post system and social security legislation.

The issue in Maryland, it is to be hoped, won't be clouded by the relief-in-politics question. Rather, it will be a clear choice between Mr. Lewis's support of the President's full program, or Senator Tydings' moderate opposition. And that, in a way, is the choice that confronts the country.

Happily, Maryland is just the State for such a test. For Maryland is a border state, and exceptionally representative. The presidential poll in 1936 by the Baltimore Sun proved that "as Maryland goes, so goes the nation." So this primary on a date between September 8 and 15 will tell the country a good deal.

* * *

Last Thursday and Friday's succession of congressional roll calls which struck down all limiting amendments to the spending-lending bill and then enacted the measure were unusually revealing. On the final vote only ten Senators could bring themselves to vote against the spending program. That is the apex of political uncertainty or fear at this gloomy economic hour.

But more revealing was the roll call on the Hatch amendment, to take relief somewhat out of politics. The aforementioned Senator Tydings and Senator Adams of Colorado, ordinary opponents of the New Deal's extremes, voted against the amendment. Senator Wagner, ordinarily rated as a thinking New Dealer and supporter of the President, voted for the amendment. Of course, the former couple are running for re-election, and Senator Wagner isn't. But these three votes furnish a revealing commentary on current political morals and impulsions.

Senator Harrison, who defied and defeated the President on taxes and has opposed him in many another measure, voted against the Hatch amendment on Thursday and for its reconsideration on Friday. Just what he hoped to gain by this contortion astride the fence could only be interpreted by a dyed-in-the-wool politician. Half a dozen other occasional opponents of the Administration were unwilling to strike a blow against relief in politics. They include Herring of Iowa, Johnson of Colorado, Byrnes of South Carolina. And the change of only two votes would have changed the whole result!

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Air Pump?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One of your correspondents recently remarked: "Inasmuch as it is generally agreed that the well was dry before the last Republican Congress quit, is it not possible that the President is but priming an air pump?" Yes, it is "possible," but that "air pump" has been so overworked during the last five years by the President that it will take fifty years to fill the well again unless Congress locks the pump and keeps the key. If the President will but rest from his "priming an air pump" and let the people and business get a breathing spell of fresh, free air, confidence and enterprise will again fill the well to overflowing.

Piedmont, Calif. H. E. HEWITT

Fascism in America—and Work Camps

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Please allow me to comment on two letters from correspondents on your recent editorial page.

In regard to the question of whether there is an Italian Fascist party in the United States, I believe that the Italian Government is so much concerned about the unhampered flow of remittances to the mother country from her sons and daughters here—the millions of dollars sent home each year being a big factor in the upbuilding of Italy—that she will take no chance of antagonizing the United States by encouraging the organization of Fascism within its borders.

In the letter captioned "A Letter From Germany" it is stated that the unemployed in Germany have been taken care of with few exceptions; and a friend of mine from there confirms this statement. While I do not approve of Hitlerism, still I would like to see the habitually unemployed in this country mobilized, with something like German thoroughness, into camps where they could be encouraged and helped to learn to do whatever would best fit them to again take their places in the world; at the same time earning their upkeep by raising their own food off the land, or by otherwise making themselves useful. Then we would see some genuine reform, and the process would be far less costly than the present makeshift program of relief that makes none better off than when they started.

Then again, the letter speaks of having Italian helpers in Germany. These Italians are requisitioned each year to work in the harvest, but as soon as the work is over they are sent back home; they do not stay around and become public charges as so many Mexican agricultural workers are allowed to do in this country.

HARRY LEWIS MORDECAI

San Anselmo, Calif.

Rural Schools for "Hand-Minded"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

New England is dotted with little high schools, each having a principal, a submaster, and four or five women teachers. One of the latter teaches the "business course." Otherwise the studies are much the same as long ago. Down in the basement, there is a table and three tool chests for "manual training." I believe that that touches upon what is fundamentally wrong with our public high school system.

Experts agree that probably one-third of our children are what might be termed "hand-minded." They need a different training from the others, especially as they get into high school. Their numbers entitle them to a third of the amount spent on public high school education. They do not receive it. Hence misfits, in school and out. Yet the remedy is simple, and with a bit of co-operation between towns, it need not be very expensive. All over the length and breadth of our land, about one public high school in three should be a school of trades and practical arts.

I suggest that country towns should get together in groups of three and solve this problem. The most central town in each group should permit its high school to be transformed into a school of trades and practical arts. The three towns would pay into a common fund exactly what they had been spending before, and their school committees, in joint meetings, would determine its outlay in terms of the children's advantage.

Marshfield, Mass. MARION E. LEWIS

"Music in the Factory"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with interest in The Christian Science Monitor the editorial, "Music in the Factory in Britain." How absurd is this idea of using mechanically produced music from a loudspeaker in factories with a view of helping increase the output of the workers!

People who are mentally and physically healthy do not need such kind of artificial means to help them do their work successfully.

The commercialization of music is going too far. Music should be used for the edification of the spirit. A mind spiritually healthy is all we need in order to do our work well and to produce the results that society expects from us.

What we do for ourselves, no matter how little, and not what others do for us, counts. Getting the workers and other groups of men and women to sing together, at a time apart from their daily tasks, good music set to good words, under competent direction, is truly a recreation of the highest order and of the very greatest physical and moral benefit, which should be used more and more to counteract the persistent nerve racking commercial invasion of noisy music offered artificially through loudspeakers or any other mechanical means.

L. CAMILIERI, Conductor,
The People's Chorus of New York
New York

"Tied Houses"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some time ago you ran in the Monitor a list of the states, indicating in which "tied houses"—saloons controlled directly by brewers through an extension of financial favors—were forbidden so far as the liquor business is concerned. You did not indicate New Hampshire as one of those with that limitation.

Our sale of hard liquor is through state stores but our sale of beer is through licensees and in relation to that our law is quite strict against "tied houses."

ERNEST L. CONVERSE, State Supt.,
New Hampshire Anti-Saloon League
Concord, N. H.